

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 23.

PAY PACKINGHOUSE EMPLOYEES CASH.

A movement in Omaha, started by the Cudahy Packing Company, to pay all women employes and boys under sixteen in cash instead of in checks will be adopted by nearly all the packing plants there. It is said that the system will be extended later to cover all workmen, in order to avoid the cashing of pay checks in saloons, which is said to be the cause of much drunkenness and distress.

COTTON MEAL BROKER IS FINED.

H. S. Hartley, a Kansas City broker, was fined \$1,000 in the federal court at Kansas City on Saturday for having accepted a rebate of 5 cents a hundred pounds on a shipment of cottonseed meal from Indian Territory in February, 1905. The reduced rate came because of the way the meal was routed. The broker pleaded guilty to a technical violation of the anti-rebate law.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR BILL DROPPED.

The bill introduced in the British parliament providing for the establishment of public abattoirs throughout Great Britain, to the exclusion of private slaughterhouses, has been dropped by its author, who bears the appropriate title of Lord Donoughmore. It is said his action was due to influence of the British National Federation of Meat Traders, after a showing of the failure of public abattoirs, where they have been tried, to do away with the prevailing evil in England of killing and selling diseased or unwholesome meat.

TARIFF EXPERTS HEAR MEAT MEN.

The joint German and American tariff commission, now sitting in Berlin to get information concerning a possible tariff agreement between the two countries, heard representatives of American meat interests on Monday, when their grievances against the German tariff and customs restrictions were presented.

That the German government is alive to the necessity of relieving the meat situation is indicated by the beginning of an investigation at Hamburg to inquire into conditions under which American meats can be admitted to relieve the German meat famine. It is said the Emperor himself has only lately been brought to realize the terrible conditions prevailing among the German working classes as a result of the meat scarcity and the greed of the agrarian monopolists.

ADMITS MEAT LAW MUST BE GIVEN FAIR TRIAL

The President's message to Congress this week, so far as it relates to the packinghouse industry, indicates that the counsels of his official advisers have prevailed, at least temporarily, over those of his amateur friends who are determined to reform the packing business. He admits in his message that it may be best to give the new meat inspection law a fair trial as it stands, before trying to amend it. That appears to be where Secretary Wilson and the experts of the Department of Agriculture prevailed. But he at once adds that "in my judgment" it will be necessary "in the end" to put the cost of inspection on the meat trade, and compel the dating of all labels. That sounds like Beveridge of Indiana, who has posed as the President's unofficial meat adviser.

The only reference in the President's message of interest to the trade was contained in the chapter on "Corporations," and reads as follows:

"The present Congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the Railway Rate bill and only to a less degree the passage of the Pure Food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more ef-

fective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction.

"In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line, and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings, and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed.

"Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packinghouse inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers."

Beveridge Puts in His Amendments.

Senator Beveridge made good his ante-election threat on Thursday by introducing in the Senate a bill to amend the meat inspection law, requiring the cost of inspection to be paid by the establishment inspected, and providing that the date of inspection shall be placed upon the label of every can or package. These are the clauses which were rejected by Congress last spring. Whether Senator Beveridge intends to push this measure at this session remains to be seen. If he does, he will find the meat trade solidly in line behind the American Meat Packers' Association ready for him.

TESTS SHOW VICTORY FOR UNDRAWN POULTRY

The meat and poultry trades have been exercised during the last year or two over the efforts of a lot of silly food faddists to make the public believe that undrawn poultry was a breeder of ptomaine poisoning, and that laws should be passed compelling the removal of entrails from all poultry immediately upon its being killed, regardless of the length of time which must necessarily pass before marketing. The trade realized what a revolution such a requirement would bring about. Indeed, it would wipe out the poultry traffic of the country almost entirely, and deprive city consumers of nine-tenths of their poultry supplies. As a consequence there was strong opposition to the activities of the faddists, and in only a few isolated instances were drawn poultry ordinances enacted.

In the meantime investigations have been going on relative to the comparative keeping qualities of drawn and undrawn poultry. The question of the refrigerated storage of poultry is also being looked into, but that takes more time. Announcement has just

been made of the results of a test of the keeping qualities of drawn and undrawn poultry out of cold storage which is a distinct refutation of the claims of the faddists, and a vindication of the assertion of the trade that only undrawn poultry can be kept in healthful condition.

The test which resulted in the routing of the drawn poultry faddists was made by the health authorities of the District of Columbia, where food regulations are particularly strict. It demonstrated that an undrawn turkey would keep in perfect condition in an ordinary outdoor temperature for days after being killed and dressed, while a drawn bird under the same conditions rapidly decomposed, both meat and entrails.

The test was conclusive. Its features are plainly stated in the report of J. D. Hird, who made the test. Portions of the report follow:

The two turkeys which were made the subject of my investigation were killed February 5, 11 A. M. Original live weight of

each turkey was 12½ pounds. Weight of dressed turkey, 9¼ pounds. Weight of undressed turkey, 12¼ pounds. It will thus be seen that the dressed turkey lost three pounds by that operation.

Both turkeys were in excellent condition when they reached the health office, and were very fine specimens of their kind. They were hung up on the evening of the 5th in a room where the temperature was about that of the outside air, and remained until the 16th, a period of about ten days.

February 12 the first change was noticed, there being a faint odor perceptible from the drawn turkey, while the undrawn showed no evidence of any change. February 13.—Drawn turkey marked stale odor; juice beginning to drip. Undrawn turkey, no apparent change. February 14.—Drawn turkey, odor considerably increased. Undrawn, no apparent change.

On February 15 the flesh was removed from the breast of both turkeys and kept entirely separate. The meat from the drawn turkey gave forth a strong, disagreeable odor, while that from the undrawn seemed to be perfectly sweet and fresh, no apparent decomposition having taken place. The juices of the meat were then tested with litmus paper, after which the meat was digested for twenty-four hours with cold water. It was then filtered from the solution and the extract remained.

The result clearly showed that decomposition had commenced in the meat taken from the drawn turkey, while that from the undrawn showed no such evidence.

On February 16 both turkeys were now laid open. The drawn turkey was found to be in a bad state of decomposition, while the undrawn turkey was found to be in excellent condition, not the slightest decomposition being observable. The intestines were normal in appearance, as were also the liver and heart, showing evidently that the bird had previously enjoyed good health. The fat of the turkeys was also examined, which in the case of the drawn turkey was soft and watery, while in the undrawn it was found to be firm and hard.

As a matter of fact, after having been kept ten days, the undrawn turkey was still fit for food, while the drawn turkey had for several days previous to this been filling the rooms with its foul odor.

It should be noticed in connection with this that the undrawn turkey had been penned up without food for twenty-four hours previous to being killed, so that it was entirely empty so far as any food or fecal matter was concerned. In addition to this, the internal organs were in as good a state of preservation as one would expect to find in a turkey just killed.

Health Officer Dr. C. M. Hammett, in commenting on the report, made these deductions, in favor of undrawn poultry:

Judging from this exhaustive experiment, I am of the opinion that it would be impossible for the meat to become tainted as the result of non-removal of the entrails until after a considerable period, or until such a time as the poultry shall have begun to show signs of decomposition. The fact, therefore, is this: Undrawn poultry will keep much longer than the drawn.

I am informed that much of the poultry is shipped to Washington from a considerable distance. Were dealers compelled to sell only drawn poultry there would be a greater danger to the community from the sale of unwholesome meat than now exists through the sale of undrawn poultry.

It also becomes possible to tell, from an examination of the internal organs, whether or not the poultry has been afflicted with disease, which is a strong point in favor of undrawn poultry.

BUY OR SELL BARGAINS.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

TO INCREASE COTTON OIL DUTY.

An attempt will be made at the present session of the French parliament to increase the duty on American cottonseed oil to 12 francs per 100 kilograms. A difference of opinion between committees of the Chamber of Deputies is said to be the only thing in the way of a speedy increase in the tariff. A cable from Paris received on Thursday says:

Cottonseed and cottonseed oil, of which there is an enormous importation from America, are threatened with almost prohibitory duties. The subject was not included in the budget estimates, but is being pressed for consideration not only as a new source of revenue, but on the demand of the olive oil industry for protection against cottonseed oil, which is extensively replacing olive oil.

The customs commission of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to propose a rider to the budget, increasing the tariff on cottonseed to 6 francs and the duty on cottonseed oil to 12 francs per 100 kilograms. The commerce commission of the Chamber has protested against the inclusion of the proposed new duties in the budget and, having a reciprocity agreement in view, proposes to bring up the question in Parliament as a separate matter.

The French Foreign Office has received from Ambassador McCormick strong representations against the suggested increases in duties. The most favorable feature of the situation from the American standpoint lies in the differences between the two commissions.

TO BOOM COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

In connection with the opening of the short session of Congress the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association is reviving the agitation for a government investigation into the markets for cottonseed products, both at home and abroad. An attempt to secure an appropriation for such an investigation at the last session did not succeed. Though the present session is a short one, an effort will be made to get Congress to grant a sum for a special inquiry by the Department of Commerce and Labor. In a letter sent out this week to members of the association, President Bailey says:

"At the session of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, held at Atlanta, Ga., last May, attention was called in the reports of the President and the Legislative Committee to their visit to Washington last winter to confer with Secretaries Metcalf and Wilson, and with Senators and Representatives, regarding bills pending in Congress for the exploitation of cotton goods and cottonseed products. The work done by the committee did not result, as was hoped, in securing an appropriation in behalf of cottonseed products.

"In a letter recently received from Major John M. Carson, Chief of Bureau Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., he reminds me that Congress will assemble December 3 and that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which measure carries the appropriations for the Bureau and the Department, will be formulated, it is expected, before the Christmas holidays. Major Carson has shown a good deal of interest in securing valuable statistical information for the cotton oil industry

and writes as follows: 'In the coming year we should be very much pleased if a special inquiry could be instituted in regard to the sale of cottonseed products, and it seems to me that an appropriation might be secured for the purpose if timely effort is made.'

"In view of its importance to our industry and in line with Major Carson's suggestions, I urge every member of the association to at once join in an effort to induce their Representatives in Congress to bring this matter to the attention of the proper committee and to urge a specific appropriation for investigating the use of and volume of business done in cottonseed products in foreign countries, as in the case of the manufacturers of cotton goods.

"As the coming session of Congress will be of short duration, and in view of the fact that the particular Appropriation bill in which provisions must be made will perhaps be the first of the series of money bills formulated, it is advisable that you communicate with your Senators and Representatives regarding this matter as early as possible, and that you endeavor to secure the aid of your influential friends in urging on Congress the importance of a substantial appropriation for the purpose stated."

FRANCE ADMITS AMERICAN PORK.

A cable from Paris on Thursday stated that on that day Foreign Minister Pichon notified American Ambassador McCormick that, pending the settlement of the questions which have arisen owing to the elimination under our new meat law of the microscopic examination of American pork for export, shipments of pork now on their way to France under the new regulations will be admitted without microscopic examination. By this ruling, trade will be allowed to go on until the effectiveness of our new meat law in insuring healthy export meat is proved to the satisfaction of the French government.

It was announced from Paris on November 20 that the elimination of the microscopic examination of pork from the new American meat inspection regulations had resulted in a preliminary decision on the part of the French customs authorities to prohibit the importation of American ham, bacon and canned pork. Ambassador McCormick made strong representations to the Foreign Office, pointing out that while the microscopic examination had been eliminated, the new meat inspection was more rigorous and more efficient.

MORRIS TO BUILD AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Nelson Morris & Company have purchased the vacant land adjoining their local branch at Newport News, Va., and are planning to erect a large building and to remodel the old plant at a considerable cost. J. J. McPherson, local manager, is in Chicago to consummate plans for the new building, which will be a 2½-story brick structure. The company's business in Newport News has increased 50 per cent during the last six months, it is said, and when the contemplated improvements are made this will be one of the concern's most modern branch houses. This will enable the company to handle the increased business during the Jamestown exposition.

ANTI-BORAX CLAIM DISPROVED

Notwithstanding the fact that government chemists have made boron preservatives their pet enemy and have attempted to bar borax from all meat and food products under the federal law, the defenders of that preservative stick to their guns and show no indication of permitting the professional food faddists to rule out this wholesome, harmless and very necessary ingredient of so many prepared foods. In a letter to The National Provisioner this week a well-known borax champion shows up some of the fallacies and inconsistencies of the anti-borax campaign, and calls to notice an article in that famous medical authority, the London Lancet, which appears to knock the props from under Dr. Wiley's chief argument against borax. The communication reads:

New York, Dec. 3, 1906.

Editor The National Provisioner:

I note in your issue of November 24 an article headed, "Death in Wiley's Poison Squad." While it is certainly to be regretted that a young man should be deprived of life when his race was hardly begun, it is nonsensical to think that boric acid would in any shape, manner or form favor the propagation of tubercle germs. You remark in your article: "Whether his death was caused by these pills, by the unsanitary surroundings of the 'poison squad' dining room, or by natural causes, remains to be demonstrated."

It never can be demonstrated that borax or boric acid was the cause. The faulty ventilation of the "poison squad's" dining-room and the vitiated atmosphere might, however, have had a tendency to favor the propagation of tubercle germs. I understand the doctor who examined the unfortunate young man when he entered the test squad noticed a slight bronchitis affection and a conduction of vocal resonance over the left lung, and that the young man was discharged on April 24 as not being physically fit for the experimental work.

According to the theoretical ideas of those who have not experimented with borax or boric acid in reference to their effect on the human system when used as a food preservative, they are considered poisonous substances. There is, however, absolutely no evidence of borax or boric acid ever having caused illness when used in the quantity necessary to preserve food.

The chief chemist of the Bureau of Chemistry often cites theoretical cases in his "I told you so" manner, which would cause cold shivers to run down the backs of many in his audience. When articles were recently published in various papers in reference to boric acid causing appendicitis, the chief chemist held his peace and smiled benignly in his sleeve. As soon as the press, however, stated that one of his so-called "poison squad" had died from tuberculosis contracted while partaking of food preserved with borax and borax in capsules, the genial chief chemist is reported to have said: "The theory advanced that the borax and boric acid diet caused tuberculosis is absolutely absurd."

It is certainly gratifying to learn from the chief chemist that the cause of the deadly white plague cannot be attributed to borax, boric acid or boron compounds. If the chief will stop theorizing and get down to good hard facts he would soon learn that borax, boric acid or boron compounds are not injurious to health when used in the quantity necessary to preserve food.

During the session of the Pure Food Commission in New York, when a paper was read showing the low death rate in England, Dr. Wiley said: "It is true that there was a low death rate in England, but the low death rate was in pulmonary diseases, etc., but there was an increase of 30 per cent. in kidney diseases, etc., due no doubt to the use of coloring matter and preservatives."

It was certainly unfair for Dr. Wiley to draw such a deduction from the article which was published in the British Medical Journal recently, written by a doctor who is prejudiced against boron preservatives.

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the Lancet, which contains an article that completely refutes Dr. Wiley's statements made before the Pure Food Commission.

Very truly yours,

H. H. LANGDON.

The article to which the writer refers appeared in the Lancet on November 17, dealing with "The Increased Mortality in England and Wales from Kidney Diseases, With Special Reference to Boron Preservatives." The author is B. Faraday Giles, M. D. Dr. Giles refers to Dr. Wiley's declaration that the increase of 30 per cent. in kidney diseases in England was "due no doubt to the use of coloring matter and preservatives." Dr. Wiley's "last ditch" in his anti-borax argument is that it causes kidney diseases, and for proof he can show only the British statistics quoted.

Figures Fail to Show Harmful Effects.

Dr. Giles compiles from official records a table of the mortality of kidney diseases in England and Wales during the last thirty years, the whole period during which boron preservatives have been in anything like general use. Then he takes the government figures for earlier periods, when boron preservatives were not used, and proves that mortality from these same diseases showed just as marked growth then as it did in later years.

"Whatever the cause of the undisputed increase in the mortality from kidney diseases," says Dr. Giles, "it must be sought for in some other factor than the use of boron preservatives. No evidence of injurious effects from the properly regulated use of boron compounds has ever been produced."

In further corroboration of his statement he takes the case of Denmark, where all preservatives have been forbidden for fifteen years. "If the increased mortality from kidney diseases in England is due to the use of boron preservatives," he says, "the mortality from these diseases in Denmark should have lessened, or at least remained stationary, during this period." But the official statistics show that while the increased mortality in England from kidney diseases for this period was 27 per cent., that of Denmark for the same period was no less than 104 per cent., "proving conclusively that boron preservatives have nothing whatever to do with such increased mortality."

PURE FOOD LAW RULINGS.

Though the federal food law does not apply to domestic meats or meat products, its workings are of general interest to the trade, since it governs imported meats and meat products, and some products allied with the meat trade, such as mince meats, etc. The Department of Agriculture last week issued a statement relative to guarantees and labels under the food law. It should be remembered that all meats and meat products come under the meat inspection law, and no guarantee to retailers is required, the

government inspection stamp being the guarantee. Therefore the trade should not confuse the following ruling concerning guarantees with the regulations under which they work.

Concerning guarantees under the food law the Secretary of Agriculture says:

"In order that both the department and the manufacturer may be protected against fraud it is requested that all guarantees of a general character filed with the Secretary of Agriculture in harmony with Regulation 9, Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, be acknowledged before a notary or other official authorized to affix a seal. Attention is called to the fact that when a general guaranty has been thus filed every package of articles of food and drugs put up under the guaranty should bear the legend 'Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906,' and also the serial number assigned thereto, if the dealer is to receive the protection contemplated by the guaranty. No other word should go upon this legend or accompany it in any way. Particular attention is called to the fact that nothing be placed upon the label, or in any printed matter accompanying it, indicating that the guaranty is made by the Department of Agriculture. The appearance of the serial number with the phrase above mentioned upon a label does not exempt it from inspection nor its guarantor from prosecution in case the article in question be found in any way to violate the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906."

Under the meat inspection law the Department approves trade labels; under the food law it refuses to pass on labels, as the following announcement shows:

"Numerous requests are referred to this department for the approval of labels to be used in connection with articles of food and drugs under the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906. This act does not authorize the Secretary of Agriculture nor any agent of the department to approve labels. The department, therefore, will not give its approval to any label. Any printed matter upon the label implying that this department has approved it will be without warrant. It is believed that with the law and the regulations before him the manufacturer will have no difficulty in arranging his label in harmony with the requirements set forth. If there be questions on which there is doubt respecting the general character of labels, decisions under the food and drugs act will be rendered, of public character and published from time to time, covering such points."

HOW CANNED MEAT IS CONDEMNED.

An illustration of the methods by which the public mind abroad has been poisoned against American canned meats is given in a recent cable from London, telling of the "seizure of three cartloads of Chicago canned meat" in a London auction room. Written in a style calculated to frighten every consumer, the report began:

Three large scavenger's carts drew up in the yard of Guildhall this afternoon laden with 11,308 cans of preserved food, bearing the labels of a well-known Chicago firm. They had been seized in an auction room.

Investigation developed the fact that the lot had been bought by speculators from the British military authorities at Pretoria, South Africa, and sent to London to be sold. Examination showed that, although the goods had been bought several years ago, not a single can was "blown," and there was nothing to indicate that their contents were unfit for food. Yet the entire lot had been condemned, presumably because it was "Chicago canned meat."

THE MODERN PACKING HOUSE

By FRED. W. WILDER

Formerly general superintendent Swift & Company and general superintendent, designer and builder of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company plant at Chicago.



Complete Treatise on the Designing, Construction, Equipment and Operation of a Modern Abattoir and Packing House, According to Present American Practice, Including Formulas for the Manufacture of Lard and Sausage, the Curing of Meats, Etc., and Methods of Converting all By-products into Commercial Articles

This work is a volume containing over 500 pages, printed on heavy half-tone paper stock, profusely illustrated with diagrams, sectional views and half-tone cuts. The author, Mr. F. W. Wilder, was the leading authority in the United States upon all matters relating to the packing house industry, and this book is carefully compiled from years of experience where business was done on a large scale, and should appeal to everyone in this line of business as a rare opportunity for gaining knowledge which has cost thousands of dollars to acquire, and which is hereby made available to all.

MR. WILDER, THE AUTHOR OF THIS BOOK, WAS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WILDER & DAVIS, PRACTICAL PACKING HOUSE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, WHOSE ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ON PAGE 37 OF THIS ISSUE.

The book is written in plain language, so that all instructions may be easily followed. It is a work which should be in every packinghouse, large or small.

Price, Bound in Cloth, \$10.00
Sent prepaid on receipt of price

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Book Department

Floor A, Produce Exchange, N. Y.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Fire on November 25 destroyed the power house No. 1 of Swift & Company at East St. Louis, Ill., causing a loss of \$40,000.

The plant of the W. W. Baker Tanning Company, at Hallsboro, Va., has been destroyed by fire.

A movement is on foot among a number of Texas cattle-raisers and Western capitalists for the establishment of a large new packing plant at Houston, Texas.

The City Council of St. Thomas, Ont., has refused to allow the erection of the contemplated abattoir and pork-packing plant inside the corporation limits.

The Mannheim - Hohn Manufacturing Company, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture leather goods with \$30,000 capital stock by A. Mannheim, L. Hohn, N. Mannheim and A. Oppenheimer.

The leather dye plant of Hartlen Brothers, at Saugus, Mass., was burned on December 3, causing a loss of \$30,000.

The Edward Slover Fertilizer Company, of Camden, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by J. E. Parker and others.

The Lake Erie Sanitary Construction Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of establishing a rendering and fertilizer plant. C. Klink, R. T. C. Liesinger, A. C. Lembke, R. Stacy and W. C. Heinold are the incorporators.

The Suffolk Packing Company, of Suffolk, Va., has selected a site on which it will commence the erection of a packing plant.

E. J. Bagnall, A. E. Bagnall and David Bagnall have incorporated the Bagnall Poultry Farms Company, of Vineland, N. J., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Hollywood Soap Company, of Cincinnati, O., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by John C. and George W. Hollingsworth, S. S. Tudor, E. H. Tudor and L. E. Hollingsworth.

The American Can Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. on its preferred stock, payable January 2.

The Osborne leather plant at Peabody, Mass., occupied by Rausch, Ellis & Company, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$7,000.

The M. Kroll's Sons Company, of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture meat products and deal in meats, fish, etc., with \$20,000 capital stock. B. Kroll, of Brooklyn; P. M. Abrahams and B. M. Kolstad, of New York City, are the incorporators.

Armour & Company have purchased a plot of ground at Hattiesburg, Miss., it is reported, on which will be erected a branch house.

Nelson Morris & Company have purchased a site adjoining their present branch house at Newport News, Va., on which a large addition is to be erected.

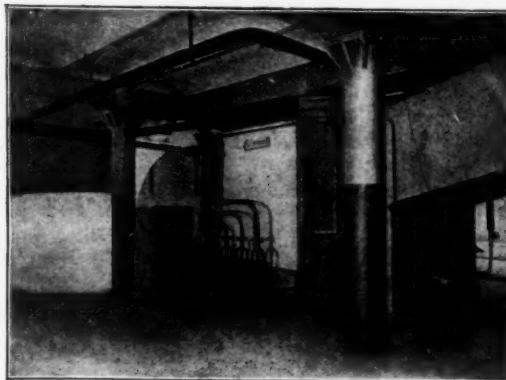
The National Milk and Egg Flour Products Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital stock to manufacture food products from milk and eggs. C. H. Graham, L. McBride and A. Blomquist, of Brooklyn; W. I. Turner, of New York, and C. L. A. Mushlit, of Passaic, N. J., are the incorporators.

The Acadian Wool and Stock Company has been incorporated at South Berwick, Me., to deal in livestock, etc., with a capital stock of \$55,000. President and treasurer, W. Thompson, of South Berwick.

The Selma Oil, Ice and Fertilizer Company of Selma, Ala., has been incorporated with \$80,000 capital stock for the purpose of manufacturing ice, fertilizers and cottonseed oil. President, R. W. Barnes; vice-president, R. K. Coe; treasurer, C. M. Howard.

T. C. Burton of Buford, Ga., is organizing a company at Jasper, Ala., for the purpose of operating a tannery, collar and harness factory. The capital stock is to be \$30,000.

THERE'S NO SCATTERED STEAM PIPING IN THE STURTEVANT SYSTEM



Heating Apparatus. Ludwig Loewe & Co., Berlin.

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General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.
 New York Philadelphia Chicago London
 Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc. 587

It is all massed in connection with the fan.

There is no danger of freezing, or of damage from leaky joints, valves or air-cocks.

The heater is adapted to the use of exhaust steam.

Ample and positive ventilation is provided.

The quantity and quality of air are under control.

Operation is independent of wind or weather.

Send for catalogue No. 112.

The Atlanta Leather Company of Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by L. H. Moss and M. W. Morris.

The White-McLendon Company of Atlanta, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to operate a packing plant. President, W. H. White, Jr.; J. J. McLendon, vice-president; S. E. Papy, secretary, and F. C. Wilkinson, treasurer.

The establishment of a \$40,000 cottonseed mill at Austin, Tex., is being considered, it is reported.

The San Angelo Oil Company of San Angelo, Tex., has been organized with \$50,000 capital stock by G. J. Bird, J. W. Johnson, R. A. Hall, T. Y. Walsh and W. Bevans, for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill.

The plant of the Kern Packing Company, Lafayette, Ind., was damaged by fire on Wednesday night to the extent of \$35,000.

LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Sunnyside, Wash.—The Sunnyside Cold Storage and Ice Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by H. E. Nicolai, James Henderson, S. J. Harrison and T. C. Williams.

San Francisco, Cal.—The National Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, of which \$700 has been subscribed. The directors are: W. C. Webb of Berkeley, R. M. Sims, E. Schwab, R. M. Moore, W. B. Cope, W. I. Brobeck and A. F. Morrison of San Francisco.

Newton, Ill.—The Newton Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by G. J. Long, A. F. Calvin and A. E. Isley.

Selma, Ala.—The Selma Oil, Ice and Fertilizer Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000 to manufacture cottonseed oil, ice and fertilizers. President, R. W. Barnes; vice-president, R. K. Coe; treasurer, C. M. Howard.

Blytheville, Ark.—The Blytheville Electric Light and Power Company, recently incorporated, will install a 20-ton ice plant.

Lake Charles, La.—The Lake Charles Ice, Light and Waterworks Company will increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

New Orleans, La.—At a meeting of the directors of the Central Ice Company it was decided to increase the capacity of its plant at Tchoupitoulas and Third streets.

Clinton, Tenn.—The Clinton Bottling Works Company, recently incorporated, will install an ice plant to be operated in connection with its bottling works.

BRITISH MEAT AND STOCK IMPORTS.

Official reports of the imports of meat and livestock into Great Britain for the ten months ending October, 1906, showing the competition which the United States has in the British market, are as follows, with comparisons for similar periods of previous years:

	Cattle, Head.	Sheep, Head.
United States.....	338,154	71,099
Canada.....	134,421	11,810
Iceland.....	—	4,579
Channel Isles.....	1,537	—
Total.....	474,112	87,788
Total, 1905.....	469,817	172,087
Total, 1904.....	462,836	306,634
Total, 1903.....	432,775	272,459
Total, 1902.....	349,081	237,614

Fresh meat and provision imports were as follows:

	Beef, Cwts.	Mutton, Cwts.	Pork, Cwts.	Bacon, Cwts.
Argentina.....	2,440,887	1,248,145	—	—
United States.....	2,038,266	—	104,412	2,362,400
New Zealand.....	220,315	1,063,170	—	—
Other countries.....	28,063	51,649	32,849	95,863
Netherlands.....	—	156,474	221,038	—
Australia.....	30,448	499,626	—	—
Belgium.....	—	—	10,904	—
Denmark.....	—	—	—	1,211,788
Canada.....	—	—	—	1,048,344
Total.....	4,757,990	3,619,064	370,193	4,718,395
Total, 1905.....	4,124,674	3,217,997	383,881	4,631,206
Total, 1904.....	3,963,280	3,006,298	468,313	4,528,544
Total, 1903.....	3,462,881	3,433,339	543,219	4,326,284
Total, 1902.....	3,191,808	3,240,416	497,499	4,265,828

AMERICAN TRADESMEN IN BERLIN.

The annual election of officers of the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, Germany, took place Nov. 30, with the following result: President, F. Hessenberg; first vice-president, Elmer E. Roberts; second vice-president, O. Behr; third vice-president, Bernard Goldsmith; treasurer, I. Wolf, Jr.; directors, Ferdinand Hecht, Dr. V. Schneider, Frank W. Hessing, F. L. Keppler, G. Fensterer and Geo. S. Mal.

SOAP DRYING APPARATUS FOR CUBA.

The B. F. Sturtevant Company of Hyde Park, Mass., have just sold for export to Havana a complete soap-drying apparatus, consisting of one of its steel plate fans, with heater of special construction.



The advertisement is a black and white illustration. In the center, a woman in a long, light-colored dress is washing a large, patterned piece of fabric in a tub. To her left, a large, rectangular bar of soap is shown, embossed with the words "WOOL SOAP" and "SWIFT COMPANY". To her right, two small children are standing; one is holding a small bowl and the other is holding a brush. The background is a simple, light-colored wall.

Wool Soap **Absolutely Pure**

For Washing Laces, Fine Fabrics, Linens, Silks

Because Wool Soap is a pure soap it washes the most delicate fabrics, thoroughly — harmlessly. Its fine, creamy lather loosens every particle of dust and dirt. When dried and ironed, your Lace — Silk — Waist — whatever you wash, is snowy white, sweet smelling, and clean. Wool Soap has long been tried. You try it.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER, President and Editor

GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5200 Broad.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 1059.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be
paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-
tinue for another year, as all subscriptions are en-
tered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize
any notice to discontinue except by letter.

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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Michael Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Com-
pany, Cincinnati, O.

Vice-President, John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Com-
pany, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Y.; C. A. Kerber, Kerber Packing Company, Elgin,
Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir Company,
Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe & Brother,
New York.

THE MESSAGE

Of the 25,000 and more words of the Presi-
dential message of this week, less than one
hundred are of direct and material interest to
the meat trade, and, therefore, to the readers
of this paper. In the chapter on corporations
the President specifically refers to the "beef
packing industry," and this, we are glad to
state, without any return to former attacks
or controversies, except the somewhat pre-
mature statement that in his judgment it
will, "in the end," be advisable to provide for
putting a date on the label and for charging
the cost of inspection to the packers.

As our readers remember, it was announced
and has been known for some time that Sena-
tor Beveridge proposes even in this short ses-
sion of Congress to renew his fight for the
restoration of these same two clauses in the
meat inspection law, which were rejected at
the last session of this Congress. The Presi-

dent himself appears to be less anxious than
the Indiana Senator "to do much further
along this line" in the short session. He
thinks it best to wait until the new laws, in-
cluding the meat inspection law, have been in
operation for a number of months before en-
deavoring to increase their scope. He very
properly says that only operation will show
with exactness their merits and their short-
comings.

We heartily concur in this opinion. Let
the new law first be given a thorough trial
before new experiments are attempted on the
live and sensitive body of an important
American industry. For the time being and
for the near future let it be enough, this
forced and artificial remodelling of a live
trade and the unavoidable disturbances re-
sulting from such outside interference. Con-
ditions as well as men must first be thor-
oughly adapted to the new order of things
before new disturbances and eventually cha-
otic results may be risked by further inter-
ference. We trust that the President's judg-
ment will prevail at the short session of
Congress.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Our Hamburg correspondent calls attention
to the fact that no imports of American pork
have been received there since microscopical
inspection by the American government
ceased.

On the other hand, since the tariff war
between Serbia and Austria, the surplus of
Servian pork is going to Italy, France and
now to Germany. The Servian government
has subsidized a modern packing plant at
Belgrade, and the first shipments of Servian
pork were made to Germany this month, put
up and cut in American style.

Live hogs can be bought for 5½c. in Bel-
grade, and 5 to 8c. per 100 lbs. less in the
country. Servian prime lard, called "the best
in the world," is offered at 116 francs per
kilo (\$10.15 per 100 lbs.) c. i. f. Hamburg,
prompt shipment.

"We do not think," says our correspondent,
"that the German government under such
circumstances will concede very much to the
United States on tariff regulations, unless the
American tariff is also revised and lowered
considerably."

These facts and the inferences possible to
be drawn from them are offered for the
earnest consideration of the gentlemen at
Washington who have the tariff negotiations
in charge, and who are responsible for the
tariff commission recently sent to Germany
to negotiate concerning a new tariff agree-
ment. They are also called to the attention
of the meat trade in general, and the officers
of the American Reciprocal Tariff League in
particular.

COLD STORAGE NEXT

The recently enacted Federal food law,
which is presumed to cover all questions of
food adulteration, misbranding, preservatives,
etc., has taken away the occupation of a good
many food faddists—people who either made
money or gained political prestige by filling
the public mind with suspicion of the food
it eats. These professional trouble-breeders
are now finding their audience less attentive
to their horror tales, and they find it neces-
sary to seek other means of profitable pub-
licity.

This winter is likely to see the cold storage
industry turned into a boggy by the dema-
gogues and space writers to frighten the pub-
lic. A few new thrills may be expected on
the line of "refrigerated poisons." Senator
Heyburn of Idaho, who claims a halo as one
of the authors of the federal food law, has
sounded the first note of the new nightmare
symphony. In a statement made obviously
for political effect on his constituents, which
was quoted in this paper recently, he de-
clares his intention of introducing an amend-
ment to the food law in Congress this winter
which will prohibit the cold storage of meats
and poultry for a period longer than three
months. He declares it has been proven that
they decompose after that period. He adds
the surprising information that a four years'
supply of meats and fowls for the entire
country is carried in cold storage, which he
says gives the cold storage men absolute con-
trol of the market, "at the expense of the
grower and producer."

Such absolute misstatements as the latter
may serve the Senator's purpose with his
Idaho constituents; as a sample of pure
political buncombe they place him on a par
with that other "grand young man" of the
Senate, Beveridge of Indiana. Anyone who
followed the occasional attempts of Senator
Heyburn to enlighten the public on food ques-
tions during the food bill discussion in Con-
gress at the last session will have an idea of
the extent of his actual knowledge of food
processes and conditions. His practical
acquaintance with cold storage conditions is
evidently as limited.

But he and all the other demagogues and
faddists intend to do all the harm in their
power to cold storage interests and to poul-
try interests this winter, both in Congress
and in State legislatures and city councils.
There are signs of a renewed crusade against
undrawn poultry. Wherever the true condi-
tions are made known, as in the Chicago cold
storage ordinance fight, the faddists meet
defeat. But the trades affected will have to
be on their guard this winter more than ever,
since the cranks have had their attention di-
verted from general food questions, and show
signs of beginning a crusade against cold
storage.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

OUTFIT FOR HANDLING OLEO FAT.

Machinery necessary to take care of the oleo fat of 125 average cattle daily would be approximately as follows:

One fat cutter, 14 knives, 2-inch centers; cast-iron hopper, pulleys, etc.

One hasher, complete with pulleys, etc.; capacity 5,000 lbs. per hour.

One oleo melting kettle with agitator, drive, pulleys, etc.; capacity 2,000 lbs.

One clarifying kettle, capacity 1,500 lbs.

Twenty-four seeding trucks, made of kiln-dried poplar 5 feet long by 2 feet 10 inches wide and 1 foot 6 inches deep.

One oleo press with power drive and 60 galvanized No. 12 iron plates, 28 by 42 inches.

One galvanized iron receiving tank, 6 by 4 by 4 feet.

One stearine packer.

The cost of this outfit would be around \$2,000, and the shipping weight around 30,000 lbs.

MORE ABOUT SOUR MEATS.

Following up the discussion of so-called "sour" meats which appeared in *The National Provisioner* of November 10, when the causes of such "souring" were described, it may be added that the only danger in the consumption of such meats lies in the fact of the possible presence of a toxin as the result of the action of bacteria produced by decomposition. All bacteria, however, does not produce a poison, as all bacteriologists agree. This is proven by the fact that decayed game and badly decomposed cheese is eaten daily by many nations without any serious results.

There is more danger in eating raw or partially cooked fresh meats than in eating thoroughly cooked "sour" cured meats. All civilized people roast, stew, fry, broil or boil meats not only to loosen and soften the tissues, thus exposing them more fully to the action of the digestive juices, but also with the object of killing any germs that might exist otherwise and expose the consumer to great risk. The harmless gas causing the "off" smell found in "sour" meats must not be confounded with the deadly arsenical gas found in improperly canned goods.

SOAP RESTRICTIONS IN TURKEY.

According to the new Turkish soap regulations, which are based upon a report received from the faculty of the Imperial College of Medicine, the maximum percentage of solids (salt, soda, earthy matters) allowed in soap is 2 per cent., and of water, 4 per cent. Soaps in which these percentages are exceeded are regarded as adulterated, and the manufacturers are liable to prosecution. The manufacture of soaps containing sodium silicate is forbidden. Merchants selling wares coming within the above prohibition are liable to prosecution for the sale of an adulterated article.

Considerable trouble has been caused of late years to importers of soap into Turkey on account of the rigid requirements with regard to the chemical analysis of the goods before they are liberated from the customs. Three consignments of well known brands of English soap were held up for a long time, on the ground that the proportion of caustic soda exceeded 0.5 per cent., and that tale was present.

USES FOR CATTLE TEETH.

With reference to the uses for cattle teeth, it may be interesting to learn that these teeth contain more phosphates and less nitrogenous matter than ordinary bones. If ordinary acid does not act upon them, stronger or hot acid must be used; or if the acid solution is objectionable with other material, they can be ground up fine and used as a fertilizer.

Possibly some paint manufacturers who make ivory black might be disposed to try the manufacture of it from these teeth. The coating of enamel is quite superficial, so that their value in this respect compared to ivory is quite small. Moreover, they are too poor in nitrogen and too high in phosphates to be of use to prussiate of potash manufacturers, like hoofs and horns.

RECIPE FOR A LEATHER VARNISH.

Following is a well-recommended recipe for a leather varnish: Twelve parts of orange shellac, one of sandarac, 3 of Venice turpentine, 3 of colophony, 0.4 of camphor, and 4 parts of resin spirits, in 90 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol, and after being mixed with the coloring matter given below, dissolved in 10 parts of warm alcohol, are clarified and filtered. Coloring matters: For black, $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of alcohol soluble nigrosin; for yellow, 0.6 parts of alcohol metanil yellow; for orange, the same with 0.3 parts of alcohol cerotone orange R., extra; for red, 0.8 parts of alcohol fire red; for brown, 0.6 parts of alcohol Bismarck brown; for green, 0.8 parts of alcohol yellow-green.

WATER ABSORBED BY WOOL FAT.

If wool fat be dissolved in petroleum spirit and the solution digested with animal charcoal at 50 to 60 deg. C., then the residue left after distilling off the solvent from the filtered solution, has a much smaller water-absorbing power than the original fat. Further, by exhausting the animal charcoal with alcohol, and evaporating the alcoholic solution, a very tough, adhesive, fatty substance is left, which is capable of absorbing water to a very marked extent. For example, it is stated that 2 per cent. of this substance is sufficient, when mixed with paraffin ointment, to render the latter capable of taking up a large proportion of water.

BORIC ACID IN THE BODY.

The investigations reported in the *British Medical Journal* lead to the conclusion that the kidneys are practically the only channels by which boric acid is eliminated, the quantity occurring in the saliva, milk and feces being very small. Of the total amount of boric acid administered, 50 per cent. was eliminated in the urine in 12 hours. Boric acid does disappear from the body more rapidly than has been thought, since remaining portions were eliminated long before the expiration of the third day after administration.

TREATMENT OF CHROME SORES.

Fortunately, the leather trade is among the more healthy occupations; it is also said that the pungent smell of the tan bark is a cure for consumption, and probably this assertion contains quite as much truth as others made in more scientific quarters. Anthrax is, however, fairly prevalent in the wool, hide and tanning trade.

Since the introduction of the chrome process into the trade, many workmen have suffered with what is known as chrome sores. Dr. Louis Levi, of Milwaukee, has lately devoted a good deal of attention to this question, and although he found it possible to cure these sores by the application of alkaline and neutral ointments, he found the sore would break out afresh unless some other work was taken up. Reasoning, therefore, that prevention was better than cure, he perfected a simple ointment, and its use reduced the number of cases in one factory alone from 4 to 6 per week to 2 cases in 6 months.

The following formula and method of application are published: Petrolatum, 3 parts; lanoline, 1 part; melt on the water bath or stove; when melted and thoroughly mixed add 10 to 15 drops of 90 per cent. pure carbolic acid to every 400 grams, or 5 drops to every 4 ozs. of the mixture. Pour into a glass or earthenware jar, and allow the mass to solidify, when it is ready for use. The application is as follows:

Let the workman clean his hands and arms thoroughly with soap and water. Rinse with warm water, and while still moist apply the ointment. Rub in well, so as to cover all the exposed skin, for about two or three minutes. Then take a clean cloth and wipe dry. The skin will be left entirely dry, and with no greasy feeling. This ointment can also be used for chapped hands. For those who work in water, it has shown itself to be an excellent preventive against the effects of the rapid change of temperature from temperature to freezing.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

We Can Sell the Goods to the Packing House Trade

We know the buyers and they know us. We can handle manufacturers' lines better than anybody in the business. Try us!

FRED. K. HIGBIE CO., Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

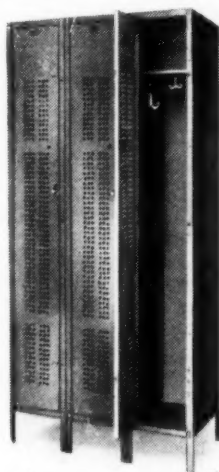
Members American Meat Packers' Association.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

SANITARY STEEL LOCKERS.

The recent agitation for increased sanitary facilities in the packing plants in the country has brought about a great demand for equipment throughout the various plants concerning the sanitary character of which not the slightest criticism could be offered. Furthermore, the comfort and health of the employes has been looked after to a greater degree than ever before, and steel lockers have been installed in large numbers by most of the large concerns. The style which has been selected by many packinghouses has been one called the Durand-Steel Locker, which is made of special sheet steel throughout, with the doors perforated for ventilation, and sometimes, where it is desired, with the sides and backs also perforated.

The illustration herewith gives a very good idea of this sanitary locker. One of the features which caused it to be very favorably commented on is the furnace-baked japan finish, which is similar to that used on hospital ware, and is hard and absolutely non-porous. Where more ventilation is desired



the perforations are placed closely together, and in this way the locker can be made as open as desired.

These sheet steel lockers, while giving ample ventilation, keep the clothes placed in them clean and free from dust, and prevent the clothes in one locker from coming in contact with garments in the adjoining lockers. The door is locked by means of a very simple and secure multiple locking device, and can be controlled by either a rim key lock or a padlock. The general rule followed by the large companies is to have each man furnish his own padlock.

These lockers are manufactured by Churchill & Spalding, No. 482 Carroll avenue, Chicago.

FAN BLOWERS.

A volume blower is primarily designed to discharge air in large quantity under low pressure with the minimum expenditure of power. This requires a wide and comparatively slow running wheel. A pressure blower, on the other hand, is designed for the purpose of creating a high pressure, which may be as great as 20 ounces per square inch, while delivering a relatively small vol-

ume of air. To this end the wheel must be narrow and operated at high speed.

In operation, the peripheral discharge fan sets in motion the air within it, which, acting by centrifugal force, is delivered tangentially at the outer circumference of the wheel. Air rushes in at the axial inlet to fill the space between the blades, in which there is, by the centrifugal action, a tendency to form a vacuum. The degree of this vacuum is dependent upon the circumferential speed of the wheel; and the velocity of the air discharged through an outlet of proper size is substantially equal to that of the circumference of the wheel. The fan case thus virtually becomes a reservoir from which the air escaped through the outlet.

In the attempt to force air at a given velocity through a given pipe, it is the province of the fan wheel, if employed therefor, to create within the fan case a total pressure above the atmosphere which shall be sufficient to produce the velocity and also overcome the resistance of the case and the pipe. If, however, the pipe be removed and the fan be allowed to discharge the air through a short and properly shaped outlet, the pressure necessary will, with an efficient fan, be substantially that required to produce the velocity. From the same formulae, properly transposed, the pressure due to any given velocity or necessary to its creation may be determined. The pressure thus determined is properly that which it is the purpose of the fan, employed as a device for moving air, to create.

The velocity of the fan tips or circumference of the fan wheel which is necessary to produce a given velocity of flow through a properly shaped outlet within the capacity of the fan, is substantially equal to the velocity of the flow. If, therefore, the peripheral velocity of a given fan is known, the resulting pressure for the production of velocity through an outlet of proper size and shape may be readily calculated.

In selecting a fan, the facts just presented should be borne in mind. It appears to be so simple to secure increased volume by running a given fan at higher speed, that the influence upon the power required is frequently overlooked. If the necessary amount of power is actually furnished, its expenditure will entail great loss in efficiency as compared with that required to operate a fan properly proportioned to the work.

In the design of a wheel to meet given requirements it is necessary to make its peripheral speed such as to create the desired pressure, and then to so proportion its width as to provide for the required air volume. Evidently, the velocity and corresponding pressure may be obtained either with a small wheel running at high speed or a large

wheel running at low speed. But, if the diameter of the wheel be taken too small, it may be impossible to adopt a width, within reasonable limits, which will permit of the passage of the necessary amount of air under the desired pressure. Under this condition it will be necessary to run the fan at higher speed in order to obtain the desired volume. But this results in raising the pressure above that desired, and in unnecessarily increasing the power required. On the other hand, if the wheel be made of excessive diameter, it will become more impracticable on account of its narrowness. Between these two extremes a diameter must be intelligently adopted that will give the best proportions for the specific work it is designed to do.

The actual work which a fan may accomplish must depend not only on its proportions, but upon the conditions of its operation and the resistances which are to be overcome. Evidently, it is improper to compare fans when operating under such conditions that these resistances cannot be definitely determined. The simplest and most natural condition of operation is that in which the fan is operated without other resistance than that of the case; that is, with open inlet and outlet. For proper comparison of different fans, the areas through which the air is discharged should bear some constant relation to the dimensions of the wheels themselves.—Compiled from the publications of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass.

SHORT COURSE IN STOCK JUDGING.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College will offer its seventh winter Short Course in Stock Judging, commencing on Monday, December 31, 1906, and continuing until January 12, 1907. This course has been planned to meet the needs of the busy man on the farm. Special attention will be given to the study of livestock judging, pertaining to the various market classes of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. For this purpose the international prize-winning animals belonging to the college will be used. In addition, the best representatives of the various classes of livestock, owned by the leading breeders of the United States, have been secured.

This will afford those present an opportunity to inspect the best collection of domestic animals ever brought together for teaching purposes. Special work will also be given along the line of feeding animals for beef, milk, pork and mutton production. The breeding and management of animals will also be discussed. The Division of Veterinary Science will give a complete set of lectures, pertaining to the methods of combating the most prevalent diseases among horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

DIXON'S

TICONDEROGA FLAKE GRAPHITE
reduces friction losses in cylinders, bearings and at all
friction points. Get free sample and booklet 88-C.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Mutual Ice, Fuel and Storage Company has been incorporated with \$36,000 capital stock by Max C. Reefer, J. S. Check, L. Wolfman, O. T. Sheet and others.

Collinsville, Ill.—The Long Coal, Ice and Refrigeration Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by Jesse Long, W. E. Wheeler and W. E. Hadley.

Delphus, O.—The Steidle Brewing and Ice Company has been incorporated by W. I. Steidle and others. The capital stock is \$75,000.

Windsor, Ont.—A company is being organized, to be known as the Distilled Water Ice Company has been incorporated with a daily capacity of 50 tons and will cost about \$65,000.

Castledale, Utah.—The Twin City Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,000 by S. H. Cox, A. Anderson, R. C. Miller, J. W. Seely and C. E. Larson.

New Bethlehem, Pa.—The New Bethlehem Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000.

Sharpsburg, Pa.—The Fort Pitt Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Indianapolis, Md.—The Citizens' Relief Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 and will handle the output of a 100-ton plant. James D. Moriarity is president, E. Benser, secretary, and John Agnew, treasurer.

Gloversville, N. Y.—The Fulton County Ice Company has been incorporated with \$9,000 capital stock by W. A. Anthony and H. B. Cromwell, of Gloversville, N. Y., and Ezra Anthony, of Mayfield, N. Y.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Rustic Home Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by C. E. Connor, C. Dickinson and R. L. Holland.

Portland, Ore.—The Carvallis Ice and Butter Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by B. D. Arnold, John Creson and G. A. Seely.

Charleston, S. C.—The Consumers' Ice Company will expend about \$30,000 in improvements to its plant, increasing capacity from 30 to 90 tons daily.

ICE NOTES.

Joliet, Ill.—The Joliet Pure Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$60,000 to \$300,000, for the purpose of making extensive improvements to its plant.

Cumberland, Md.—Work on the erection of the new ice plant for the Cumberland Brewing Company has commenced. The plant is expected to be finished by early spring.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Gund Brewing Company will commence the erection of its new cold storage plant here.

Alpena, Mich.—W. A. Comstock and L. Roberson will remodel the Luther mill with a thoroughly modern creamery. About \$30,000 will be expended.



GIANT Insulating PAPERS

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

The Standard Paint Co.

100 William St., New York

CHICAGO OFFICES:

133-190 Madison Street

SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS



Passaic, N. J.—The plant of the Hygeia Brewing and Ice Company was totally destroyed by fire on December 2, causing a loss of \$175,000.

Columbia, S. C.—The Columbia Ice and Fish Company will increase its capital stock from \$8,000 to \$20,000.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS MEET.

The second annual meeting of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers was held on December 3 and 4, at the chambers of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York City. The attendance was very large, and the meeting was remarkably successful. The programme was an exceedingly interesting one, and the discussions which resulted were participated in by the leading refrigeration experts of the country, and developed great value.

Officers elected at the meeting for the ensuing year were: President, D. S. Jacobus, Hoboken, N. J.; vice-president, James Wills, New York; treasurer, Walter C. Reid, New York; directors, F. W. Pillsbury, Chicago; J. J. DeKinder, Philadelphia, and Llewellyn Williams, Boston. These officers hold over: Vice-president, John E. Starr, New York; directors, Henry Torrance, Jr., New York; Thomas Shipley, York, Pa.; L. Howard Jenks, New York; Louis Block, New York; Edgar Penney, Newburg, N. Y., and H. B. Roelker, New York; secretary, Wm. H. Ross, New York.

The programme included the following topics of interest: "A Future for the Ice Manufacturing Industry," W. Everett Parsons; "The Allen Dense Air Machine," H. B. Roelker; "Experiments on Binary Refrigeration," Edgar Penney; "Description of a Cold Storage Plant Utilizing Exhaust Steam," Henry Torrance, Jr.; "Refrigeration of Butter and Cheese," C. E. Gray, United States Department of Agriculture; "Multiple Effect Compressors," G. T. Voorhees; "The Water Jacketing of Ammonia Compressors," R. L. Shipman; "Engineers' Specifications vs. Contractors' Warranty," John C. Wait; "Vegetable Insulation," Junius H. Stone; "Thermometry and Temperature Regulation," Harry Y. Norwood; "Horse Power per Ton of Refrigeration for Compression Machines," Thomas Shipley; "Data on Water Cooling Towers," B. Franklin Hart, Jr.; "Oily Waters and Their Treatments," Albert A. Cary.

The topical discussions included these subjects: "What Is the Best Method of Thawing Off Plate Ice?" "How Can Leakage be Prevented in Cellular Brine Plates?" "What Precautions Are Necessary to Safely Test an Old Compression System With Air?" "Experience

CATALOGS

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HUDSON, NEW YORK

ARLINGTON, MASS.

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ICE TOOLS

ELEVATORS and CONVEYORS

Quality
Designs
Workmanship



WRITE
US.

With Different Forms of Piston Rod Packings," "Is There Any Better Method of Making Can Ice Than the Usual Plan of Submerging Cans in Brine?" "Concrete Construction for Ice Tanks."

TO KEEP OIL OUT OF ICE.

In reply to an inquiry as to keeping oil out of ice in ice-making, Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal, referring to can ice, says: "In the first place, use nothing but a pure mineral oil for lubricating the steam cylinders from which exhaust steam is used for making ice. The oil should be of a high grade in quality and no more should be used than just sufficient to make the piston and valves operate smoothly. It is poor economy to use a cheap grade of cylinder oil. You may pay a little less per gallon for it, but more of it is required to accomplish the same purpose, and the greater the quantity of oil used, the more likely you are to have oil in your ice."

"You should have sight-feed lubricators on all steam cylinders and even on your steam pumps. Feed the oil regularly, but give only just sufficient to keep pistons and valves working smoothly. Also see that the steam is admitted to all steam cylinders as dry as possible. Moisture in the steam or water carried over from the boilers will carry off to the exhaust much of the oil which would otherwise adhere to the wearing surfaces of the cylinders, valves, etc. Less oil is required with dry steam."

"The exhaust steam, before going to the condenser, should pass through a separator, which should remove most of the lubricating oil."

"If the proper kind of oil is used, the small quantity which passes the exhaust steam separator can be removed by means of two or three tanks through which the distilled water is made to pass on its way from the condenser to the reboiler. These tanks should be so connected that the distilled water enters the first one just below the level at which the water is constantly maintained in it. The water from this tank should pass out at a point a little above the bottom and be carried over to the next tank and enter it near the top in the same way as in the first tank."

"This system of introducing the water into tanks near the tops and taking it out a little above the bottoms can be used with any number of tanks. The greater the number of tanks the more perfect the elimination of the oil. Two or three tanks should be sufficient, however. The levels of the water in these tanks should all be the same except, of course, for the small difference which is required to make the water flow from one to the other."



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

"This level is determined by means of the outlet pipe, which is connected near the bottom of the last tank of the series. This pipe is carried up to the level at which water is to be held in the tanks, and at this point is made to overflow into the reboiler."

"There should be no steam coils in these tanks, so the water will cool somewhat; then practically all of the oil in the water will collect on the surface of the water in the several tanks. This oil will not remix with the water and can be easily skimmed off once a day by hand. Any solid matter that might come from the steam operator or the condenser, or any solid matter that might be separated from the oil, will settle to the bottoms of the tanks."

"By means of properly arranged by-passes and drain valves, any one of the tanks can be cut out and cleaned at any time."

SINK SHAFTS BY FREEZING SOIL.

The process of facilitating the sinking of shafts by the freezing of successive layers of the soil, an entirely new experiment, was recently carried out in the neighborhood of Goslar, Germany. The operations are described in Die Berghuetten, as follows: The shaft was to be carried through water-soaked sand to a depth 185 metres. Thirty trial bores or soundings were made in a circle of 9 metres; these were carried down the whole depth of the 185 metres required. In the centre another four bores were made down to a depth

SHEET CORK INSULATION

—FOR—

*CHILLING and COLD
STORAGE ROOMS*

SEND FOR SAMPLES, CIRCULARS, ETC.

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HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

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ANHYDROUS
STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY
For Refrigerating and Ice Making



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Established
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Standard.
Pamphlets
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sylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Detroit, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleve-
land Storage Co.
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Indianapolis, Knight & Jilison Co.
Louisville, 7th and Magnolia Sts., Union Ware-
house Branch.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
544 North Water St., Wakem & McLaughlin
Inc.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central
Warehouse.
St. Louis, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Geo. T.
Matthews & Co.
Kansas City, Western Storage & Pwdg. Co.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-
field, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,
Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., St.
Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Fin-
lay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuib-
& Son.



THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE

has an enviable record of 30 years of general service

THE BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MACHINE COMPANY, 126 Liberty Street, New York.

of 100 metres. Into the outer circle of holes thus prepared freezing tubes were inserted to a depth of 100 metres, and correspondingly shorter ones were placed in the centre bores.

This froze the ground down to a depth of 100 metres, giving a workable section of 80 to 100 metres. The work could thus be commenced without freezing the ground down to the ultimate depth required, which is the usual practice. Once the actual sinking had commenced the tubes were lowered to the 125 and ultimately to the bottom level. When the shaft was down to 100 metres it was found that the whole ground was now frozen, and work was at once continued to 105 metres. On the whole the new arrangement saved considerable time. The rings forming the wall of the shaft were fixed as the work proceeded by means of injections of cement.

BAD FROZEN ARGENTINE MEAT.

The manager of the River Plate Meat Company was summoned to court at Birmingham (England) last month for exposing for sale cases of frozen tripe, alleged to be unfit for human consumption. The medical officer said he had come to the conclusion that some of

the decomposition had set in before the meat was frozen. Tripe was largely ordered by doctors for the use of invalids, and some of that seized contained organisms which would give rise to illness. The local manager of the company stated that the frozen tripe was part of a consignment of a thousand cases which were shipped to Birmingham from the Argentine. Frozen tripe would keep for a year without deteriorating, but in the present case it had only been frozen a few months.—London Cold Storage.

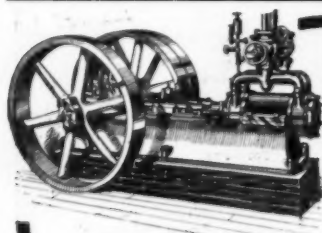
CANADIAN REFRIGERATOR SERVICE.

In 1905 cold storage and cooled air steamers to the number of 41 sailed from Montreal for British ports, having a combined cold storage space of 850,454 cubic feet and 573,671 cubic feet of cooled air. These steamers average five trips each during the season. A regular service of iced refrigerator cars for the carriage of butter only, from May 8 to October 21, was established on 58 different routes to Montreal. The Dominion Department of Agriculture guaranteed two-thirds of the earnings of a minimum car (20,000 lbs.), plus \$4 for icing. When the earnings exceeded the guarantee there was no charge to the department.

LARD NOW ADMITTED TO RUSSIA.

The Russian regulation prohibiting the importation of hog products into Siberia has now been modified to the extent of admitting so-called "melted hog's fat," i. e., lard. To avoid misunderstanding and delay in passing the lard through the custom-house bills of lading and ship's manifest should contain the word "melted" before or after the word "lard." It is desirable also to describe in the same way lard compounds, even though they may contain no hog's fat.

This ruling also makes it possible to ship lard in transit through the Pacific port of Vladivostok to Manchuria. There is a good market in this region for lard and lard compounds, though at present a somewhat crude product from China which can be sold cheaper is being imported under the name of "American lard," and the demand for the genuine American article is consequently reduced.



FOR RESULTS USE BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Simplicity, Efficiency, Economy and Reliability are features of the Improved Barber Machines. We build machines for every purpose. From 3 to 250 tons daily capacity. Above cut shows our Center Crank Belt Drive Compressor, the most successful small machine on the market. Can be driven by any kind of power.

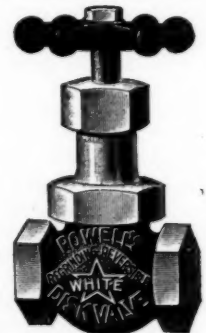
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The composition is of the best steam bronze, except the reversible renewable disk, which is made of a new alloy, the "Powellium" white bronze, a metal as white and non-corrosive as silver, hard, close grained, and will outwear the best gun-metal. The disk, having duplicate wearing faces, will last many times longer than the ordinary construction.

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2525-2531 Spring Grove Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio

MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR



FOR
COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.

143 Liberty Street, New York City

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Hog Receipts at Packing Points Still of Disappointing Volume—Slow Growth of Held Stocks of the Products—Good, Full Home Consumption of Both Meats and Lard—Steady Liberal Consignments to Europe and Moderately Active New Demands Thence—Easier Prices Are Looked for Only as the Hog Supplies Increase Through the Month—Conditions at Present Excited With Higher Prices for the Week.

The products markets are so situated that an increased hog supply at the packing points would send them at least moderately lower. But until the hog supply marketed shows greater proportions than that had latterly for packing the temper of the products markets could be influenced from the increased, latterly, speculation on the "long" side, to firmer prices. The firmness was observed especially from the speculative sources in the trading of the early part of the week and up to the close of Wednesday's market.

And then again on Thursday there was an excited condition of affairs in the products markets because of continued moderate receipts of hogs, and on account of which the "Shorts" became alarmed. The covering of contracts for pork, lard and ribs was of an extensive character for the day, and the advance in prices fully 45c. per bbl. for pork, 5 to 15 points for lard, and 35 points for ribs.

The fact that there is a fairly liberal "long" interest in the market might be at length to the disadvantage of prices if the hog supplies reach some proportions expected of them, with the thereupon consequent efforts of packers to get the hogs upon a cheaper packing basis.

There is no question but that the hog sup-

ply received at the packing points has been for some time much less than the expectations that had been held concerning them, and even less than the corresponding time last year. The requirements of the products for consumption are nearly as large as last season at this time. Therefore, the stocks of the products held by packers are of very narrow volume.

The theory now is that hogs will be freely marketed in the latter part of this month, and from that along that the hog supplies will be of a sufficiently large order for workings of packers for easier prices for them, by which the products markets would then be likely to suffer a little in price. There is, however, no idea that the products prices are likely to have any very radical declines in their prices and for the reason that the present and prospective demands for the products are sufficiently liberal to use up offerings of them, and but little would be gained in breaking up their prices sharply or for that matter the prices of hogs.

But the best information to be had says that the hogs are back in the country freely, but they have belated marketing because of the cheap feeding prices for corn, and the desire to get as much for the grain in the hog, as around present high prices for the hogs permit. Therefore that the hogs are being liberally fattened and are likely to show good full lard weights. The impression is that the hog supplies will begin more freely to move forward in the last ten days of this month.

If there is any disappointment concerning the liberal extent of the hog supplies, to come forward, and it is found that the "hogs are not there," or in farmers' hands, as liberally as is now counted upon they are, it

would be clear that under the active needs for consumption of the products, that the market prices for them could drift at the pleasure of selling interests.

It is true that in the previous year some trade expectations concerning the hog supplies at that time, for the season, were not fully realized, therefore that the result was then in hardening prices of the products. But the trade feels that it is more certain, this season, of the hog supply and counts confidently upon such line of developments concerning it that is marked out.

It is quite certain that there is need of a hog supply, this winter season, quite as large as that had last year, instead of as at present a less one than then. It may be that the packing will not be so freely required for the winter months' delivery for Europe, as it was in the previous season's trading, but for the season entire there is likely to be quite as full degree of the products taken by Europe as was the case last year, particularly considering the break last year in the export demand from May, for a few weeks along then, in the agitation, at that time of the packing business.

And the home consumption, of both meats and lard, is a larger one right along this season than it was last year. Therefore it would be clear that as large a hog supply as was had last year is at least needed.

Moreover, with the strict inspection laws, there is required a much larger hog supply to turn out anywhere near as much lard as was had last year, even conceding that the hogs will run of materially heavier than then, lard averages.

There continues an extra draft upon the supplies of the lard by reason of the protracted period of insufficient supplies of cotton oil

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



for the make of compound lard, and the consequent some keeping of the ordinary demands of the compound lard to the pure lard trading. It would follow that there would be less pure lard held for sale at the close of the season than usual, particularly as there bids fair to be nearly as much of it taken by Europe this season as was used there last year, however that the home demands for the lard will fall off as compounds become in liberal supply.

The speculation in January and May options of lard and meats has been of considerable volume, and at only moderately varying prices from a firmer line of prices and the radical advance which happened in Thursday's trading.

The compound makers are getting in better shape to meet all demands for compound lard. They have been receiving rather more freely cottonseed oil supplies. As it is, the compound makers have sold more compound lard from September 1 to the present time than in the previous year for the corresponding time, but they could have sold a good deal more of the product if the cottonseed oil supplies could have been had readily from the South, instead of as now a huge blockade of it thence.

In New York, the business in pork is moderate, with sales at \$17.75@18.25 for mess, \$16.50@18.50 for short clear. Western steam lard is slow at \$9@9.10. City steam lard has been sold at \$8.75. Compound lard is firm and in good demand at \$8.12½ for car lots. In city meats there is little doing in pickled bellies, with steady prices for them; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., at 10½¢; 14 lbs. ave., at 10¼¢; 10 lbs. ave., at 11¼¢, and smokers at 11½¢. Loose pickled shoulders are nominal at about 8½¢. Loose pickled hams in liberal demand at 12@12½¢.

BEEF.—The export grades are scarce and the advantage as to prices is steadily with the selling interests, and particularly for city tierced India mess. There is a good demand for all grades of barreled, with well sustained market prices. City tierced extra India mess at \$19@20. Barreled mess at \$9@9.50; packet at \$11@11.50; family at \$13@13.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 5, 1906, were as follows:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 63,992 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 109,421 lbs.; Bristol, England, 47,034 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 34,780 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 253,269 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 28,785 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 40,129 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,008 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,290,512 lbs.; London, England, 147,420 lbs.; Manaus, Brazil, 9,944 lbs.; Monrovia, Liberia, 1,626 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 6,563 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 33,985 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 58,769 lbs.; Southampton, England, 57,580 lbs.

HAMS.—Antigua, W. I., 9,218 lbs.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 4,451 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,306 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 22,796 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 11,701 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 426,778 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 824 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,247 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 1,164 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 13,147 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 14,056 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 604,976 lbs.; London, England, 143,086 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 15,303 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 6,245 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 5,910 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,428 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 11,342 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 19,878 lbs.; Southampton, England, 55,617 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 15,000 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 11,578 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 44,711 lbs.; Baranguilla, Colombia, 1,778 lbs.; Bombay, India, 16,250 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 16,500 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 11,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 38,325 lbs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 44,630 lbs.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 29,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,997 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 3,343 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, E. Africa, 18,295 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 14,094 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 73,265 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 149,

097 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 20,000 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 48,097 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 228,726 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 21,477 lbs.; Havre, France, 208,882 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 61,074 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,328 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 67,586 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 125,083 lbs.; London, England, 443,580 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 21,574 lbs.; Manaus, Brazil, 59,792 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 46,600 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 4,642 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 27,396 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 27,305 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 308,694 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 12,320 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 125,384 lbs.; Southampton, England, 60,100 lbs.

PORK.—Antigua, W. I., 210 bbls.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 180 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 8 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 233 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 15 tes., 50 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 206 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 200 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 50 bbls.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 20 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 35 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 110 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 85 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 5, 1906, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 151 bbls.; Antigua, W. I., 98 bbls.; Eremen, Germany, 179 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 22 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 22 bbls.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 538 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 83 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 257 tes., 165 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 225 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 76 bbls., 16 tes.; Liverpool, England, 1,216-269 lbs., 200 tes., 17 bbls.; London, England, 532,314 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 23,910 lbs., 20 bbls.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 23 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 70 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 29 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 100 tes.; St. Croix, W. I., 40 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 18 bbls.; Southampton, England, 751-419 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 230 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 70 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 370 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 150 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 846 tes.; Liverpool, England, 90 tes.; London, England, 100 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 50 tes.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 4,480 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,164 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 50 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antigua, W. I., 5,650 lbs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 2,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,600 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,680 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 15,600 lbs.; Port Antonio, Jamaica, 2,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,725 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 3,725 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,840 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 158,035 lbs.; Antigua, W. I., 2,797 lbs.; Birkenhead, England, 66,000 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 8,155

lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 6,080 lbs.; London, England, 53,994 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 7,304 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 178,661 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 1,321 lbs.; Savanilla, Cuba, 21,912 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending November 30 and since November 1, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.			
	Week	Week	From	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.
United Kingdom....	741	644	2,967	
Continent	321	245	1,421	
So. and Cen. Am....	612	758	1,780	
West Indies.....	1,258	2,685	5,321	
Br. No. Am. Col....	444	165	839	
Other countries....	33	396	93	
Totals	5,409	4,831	12,451	

BACON, HAMS AND OTHER MEATS, POUNDS.			
Week	Week	From	
1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.
United Kingdom....	10,084,900	7,546,400	33,281,757
Continent	299,756	2,024,878	4,450,965
So. and Cen. Am....	54,975	112,600	196,050
West Indies.....	356,050	412,475	1,281,700
Br. No. Am. Col....	2,400	1,200	8,400
Other countries....	12,600	165,150	186,639
Totals	10,810,681	10,262,703	39,405,511

LARD, POUNDS.			
Week	Week	From	
1906.	1905.	1906.	1906.
United Kingdom....	7,238,053	6,839,506	22,878,347
Continent	1,784,450	10,808,327	11,745,132
So. and Cen. Am....	853,400	675,495	2,777,011
West Indies.....	1,516,373	993,358	4,861,443
Br. No. Am. Col....	12,580	7,955	58,245
Other countries....	62,700	44,420	192,643
Totals	11,469,556	19,429,321	42,513,721

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	3,161	5,583,525	5,660,250
Boston	160	3,141,975	1,103,730
Portland, Me.....	—	31,200	859,600
Philadelphia	—	56,756	557,006
Baltimore	—	30,000	276,150
Galveston	—	—	535,448
Newport News.....	—	—	435,581
New Orleans.....	59	22,125	313,675
Montreal	20	1,787,800	1,302,817
Mobile	—	158,200	423,300
Totals	3,409	10,810,681	11,469,556

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From	From	Decrease.
	Nov. 1, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1905.	
Pork, pounds.....	2,490,200	2,058,000	207,800
Meats, pounds.....	39,405,511	48,132,304	8,726,793
Lard, pounds.....	42,513,721	62,911,533	20,397,812

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	22c.
Canned meats	10/	15/	22c.
Oil Cake	8c.	10c.	12c.
Bacon	10/	15/	22c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	22c.
Cheese	20/	25/	21d.
Butter	25/	30/	21d.
Tallow	10/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	22c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, December 1, 1906, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Bacon and		Beef		Lard	
	Cake.	Cheese.	Ham.	Butter.	Tes. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tes. & Pkgs.	
Lucania, Liverpool	284	1165	757	301	47	228	205	1050
1Bovic, Liverpool	130	—	3040	—	323	188	1393	3503
*Philadelphia, Southampton	418	1360	—	—	—	—	—	300
Kansas City, Bristol.....	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	975
*Mesaba, London	—	182	—	—	—	75	395	4425
Astoria, Glasgow	231	1170	—	—	296	165	363	625
*Columbia, Glasgow	—	1092	—	—	142	—	222	650
2Batavia, Hamburg	—	58	—	—	204	225	60	525
Main, Bremen	—	—	—	—	102	112	—	400
5New Amsterdam, Rotterdam....	8254	—	160	—	156	10	655	750
3Smolensk, Rotterdam.....	1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4Mohawk, Antwerp	16007	—	130	—	130	176	275	6050
St. Laurent, Havre	2766	—	—	—	40	—	330	700
La Provence, Havre	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	65
Erny, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	570
Cedric, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200

Total

29357	1814	8027	301	1400	552	777	4408	21163
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Last week

21557	3884	8094	—	1036	1905	1063	4929	46761
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Same time in 1905.....

42885	157	11102	4418	716	1697	1436	9542	74116
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Last year's tallow, 2,723 pkgs. 1.—200 pkgs. tallow. 2.—20 pkgs. tallow. 3.—175 pkgs. tallow. 4.—80 pkgs. tallow. 5.—250 pkgs. tallow. †Bacon only. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London sale on Wednesday showed 2,000 casks offered, and none sold. The market was cabled thence as two shillings lower. As there were no sales reported there it was assumed that the decline was in a somewhat nominal way. One cable said that "buyers declined to pay the prices," and another cable that "sellers declined to accept the prices."

We should judge, however, from the tallow markets everywhere and their surroundings, that it was not possible to sell the tallow at the lower prices indicated.

The quoted decline in London is a trifle more than that made in this country about two weeks since, since which time there had been no London sale held until this week Wednesday.

That there is slackness and weakness in England for the tallow supplies is shown by the cables of the private markets.

Moreover, the statistical and other positions, as they were outlined in our previous week's review, pointed to just such market exhibitions as are now being shown in the foreign markets.

The effect of the foreign news upon the markets in this country was to slacken them further a little, but as more from sentiment, as there was no prospect of further material export demands for the supplies here.

We do not notice any material reselling of supplies here on foreign account, although there had been a few small lots placed a few days since that way. Indeed, there is not much tallow now due Europe on contracts.

There is not, as yet, a supply of tallow anywhere, East and West, to cause more than a small disturbance of prices in the buyer's favor.

The New York city hogshead tallow had 6s. bid, but it was held at 6¼c. At this

writing there are no open bids of 6c., but it could possibly be had at 6c.

The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 6¼c.

The cold weather is, of course, favorable to the use of fat for the make of oleo stearine and oleo oil, as well as the liberal sale for No. 3 oils; therefore there is less of the better grades of tallow being made.

But there is a slow market for the better grades of the tallow, and it is impossible to fix upon absolute selling prices for them.

Up to 7¼c. is asked for city edible tallow, although some other lots have been quoted at 7@7¼c., and the out-of-town made is offered at 7c., with some "resales" offered at less money, with bidding all around under those prices, and little supply wanted pending more settled market conditions.

And so it is for the special lots of city in tierces that would be taken for foreign markets, these are quoted in a wholly nominal way at about 6¾c., but nothing done to determine a price.

The home soapmakers are buying very little of any class of tallow, as in hopes that before the close of many weeks, all soap materials will become in sufficiently liberal supply to affect prices decidedly more in their favor.

The theory that there must at length be an increased supply of soap materials because of the pure food law, and, as well, that the make of tallow is likely to enlarge from this month on, affects the soapmakers to reserved buying.

It is not claimed that the soapmakers as a rule are carrying even an ordinary supply of tallow. Nevertheless, they are coming upon a period of the season in which small supplies only are desired for holding, because of taking account of stock and winding up the year's business.

There should be considerable animation to trading on soapmakers' wants early in the new year, and at that time a much more abundant supply to figure upon, not only of tallow and greases but of cottonseed oil.

The entire situation of the market looks now more in the buyer's favor.

The country made tallow arriving in New York is taken up at rather easier prices, with for the week sales of 275,000 pounds at 6½@6¼c., as to quality.

OLEO STEARINE.—There has been little change to the market for the week. The supplies had been so well sold ahead that

there is now especial pressure, and as demands come along they are satisfied at steady prices.

The compound makers are using larger quantities of the stearine, as the demands for compound lard are unusually brisk, but they are pretty well supplied with it from contract deliveries, and furnish slack new demands.

The New York market is quoted at 11¼c. for the latter part of this month and January delivery. Sales are 180,000 pounds in New York deliveries into January at 11¼c.

LARD STEARINE.—Wholly nominal market at about 10¼c.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—Steadily closely bought up offerings by the foreign markets. About 6¼c. quoted for double pressed.

GREASE.—Increased supplies, with less export and home demands weaken prices. Yellow quoted at 5½@5¼c.; house at 5½@5¼c. for fair to good, and 6c. for extra; bone at 5¾@6¼c.; "A" white about 7c.; "B" white about 6¼c.

GREASE STEARINE.—No material decline in prices, but an easier feeling. Small stocks. Yellow quoted at 6¾@6¼c.; white at 6¾@7c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The advantage as to prices is slightly more in favor of buyers, but it is accounted for by lower cables and the effort on the part of "shorts" to depress prices than from any increase of supply. The difficulty in getting prices down would be from the fact that there is continued scarcity of copra, and which holds to steady prices. Cochin, on spot, quoted at 9½@9¼c.; and December and January shipments at 9¼c. Ceylon, on spot, at 8¾c., and January and March shipments at 8¼c.

PALM OIL.—Holds to steady prices, on small stocks. Red quoted at 6¾c. Lags at 7¼c.

CORN OIL.—Unsettled. Quoted at \$5@5.25.

OLEO OIL.—More freely wanted and at firm prices. Rotterdam quotes 60 florins. New York prime at 10¼c., and low grade at 7¼@8c.

LARD OIL.—In very fair demand, and quoted at 76@78c. for prime.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Moderate jobbing sales and steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 90c.; 30 test, 80@82c.; 40 test, 68@70c.; prime, 56c.; dark, 48c.

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A. L. RIESER

918 & 19 Produce Exchange, New York City

Stearines, Tallow, Greases, Oils,
Fertilizer Material, Glue Stock, Bones**STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.**

Stocks of provisions at various centres on November 30, compared to stocks at the same points a year ago, were as follows, according to official reports:

Chicago.	Nov. 30, 1906.	Nov. 30, 1905.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	2,528	338
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '05 to Oct. 1, '06.....	14,614	27,191
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	18,645	18,472
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1906.....	14,988	2,266
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1905 to Oct. 1, 1906....	12,614	15,870
Other kinds of lard.....	28,835	14,756
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.	528,959	1,205,032
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.....	313,379	7,736,671
Short clear middles, lbs.	551,778	1,167,078
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.....	2,214,833	1,432,663
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1906, lbs....	1,416,350	419,284
Extra short rib middles, 2,870,024	2,379,191	
Long clear middles, lbs.	44,598	122,138
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	406,942	380,286
S. P. shoulders, lbs.....	701,254	906,399
S. P. hams, lbs.....	15,114,504	21,388,362
Dry salted bellies, lbs....	11,990,114	12,427,344
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	2,610,578	4,045,527
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.....	3,089,834	4,252,929
S. P. Boston shlds, lbs.		
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	9,226,871	10,114,522
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	6,266,304	6,406,810
Total cut meats, lbs.	57,346,322	74,384,236

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received.	Nov., 1906.	Nov., 1905.
Pork, bbls.....	24	751
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	2,510,156	6,168,956
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	15,750,740	19,501,649
Live hogs No.....	584,718	748,128
Dressed hogs, No.....	686	
Shipped.	Nov., 1906.	Nov., 1905.
Pork, bbls.....	15,372	13,988
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	31,333,941	49,381,721
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	60,164,472	74,855,902
Live hogs, No.....	87,413	114,741
Dressed hogs, No.....	10,185	10,538
Average weight of hogs received November, 229 lbs.; November, 1905, 230 lbs.; November, 1904, 232 lbs.		

Kansas City.

	Nov. 30, 1906.	Nov. 30, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls.....	150	263
Other kinds pork, bbls	1,243	1,192
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	2,399	2,272
Other kinds lard, tes..	3,851	3,655
Short rib middles, lbs..	1,078,000	888,100
Extra short rib middles, lbs.....	214,200	
Short clear middles, lbs.	174,000	31,600
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs....	2,909,100	3,450,300
Long clear middles, lbs.	19,000	49,000
Dry salt shoulders.....	776,300	923,600
Dry salt bellies, lbs....	3,081,200	3,966,000

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COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

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Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS of COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely

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4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.

CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTON OIL" Louisville.

S. P. shoulders, lbs....	303,100	196,500
S. P. hams, lbs.....	8,591,900	12,385,700
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	1,831,300	2,711,400
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs....	1,478,500	2,343,200
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,795,300	2,594,200
Other cut meat, lbs....	3,646,100	3,058,800

Total cut meats, lbs.. 26,898,600 32,598,400

LIVE HOGS.

	Nov. 1906.	Oct. 1906.	Nov. 1905.	Nov. 1904.
Received	214,763	190,608	266,702	262,112
Shipped	2,275	6,859	2,379	10,703
Driven out.....	212,911	182,199	267,325	244,454
Aver. weight.	215	214	213	192

Omaha.

	Nov. 30, 1906.	Nov. 30, 1905.
Mess pork, bbls.....	28	31
Other kinds bbl'd pork.	980	989
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	880	550

Other kinds lard, tes....	1,617	713
S. R. middles, lbs.....	980,038	149,112
S. C. middles, lbs.....	39,121	106,607
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,865,953	1,560,507
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	987,300	801,637
Long clear middles, lbs.	33,000	170,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs..	334,762	255,735
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	96,500	15,303
S. P. hams, lbs.....	3,529,774	3,880,569
D. S. bellies, lbs.....	2,209,701	1,971,360
S. P. bellies, lbs.....	625,500	726,567
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.....	1,011,727	1,119,200
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,833,299	2,770,213
Other cut meats, lbs....	1,152,102	1,139,274

Total cut meats, lbs.. 15,698,837 14,646,084

LIVE HOGS.

	Nov., 1906.	Nov., 1905.
Received	117,395	136,678
Shipped	705	1,419
Driven out.....	116,690	136,249
Average weight.....	248	252

STOCKS OF LARD.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on December 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	Dec. 1, 1906.	Nov. 1, 1906.	Dec. 1, 1905.	Dec. 1, 1904.	Dec. 1, 1903.	Dec. 1, 1902.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	5,000	7,500	7,500	17,000	10,500	950
Other British ports.....	7,000	8,000	5,000	13,000	1,500	250
Hamburg	25,000	30,000	20,000	25,000	12,000	500
Bremen	1,500	2,500	1,000	1,500	500	1,500
Berlin	4,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	500
Baltic ports.....	16,500	15,000	6,000	16,500	8,000	5,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, M'heim.	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	500	500
Antwerp	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,500	1,000	1,000
French ports.....	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,200	900	500
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	1,000	500	500	500
Total in Europe.....	66,000	72,000	48,500	84,700	37,400	11,200
Afloat for Europe.....	50,000	65,000	90,000	55,000	50,000	45,000
Total in Europe and Afloat..	116,000	137,000	138,500	139,700	87,400	56,200
Chicago prime steam.....	27,602	27,196	18,136	19,409	19,920	9,547
Chicago other kinds.....	28,883	7,642	17,758	10,223	8,082	9,698
East St. Louis.....	1,570	1,000	None	875	840	None
Kansas City.....	6,250	4,328	5,927	3,794	3,682	2,289
Omaha	2,500	737	1,263	2,153	842	1,013
New York.....	5,601	3,962	4,473	5,643	5,537	4,510
Milwaukee	675	1,163	1,196	3,597	1,857	680
South St. Joseph.....	3,000	*3,154	*1,500	4,296	1,845	1,788
Total tierces.....	189,981	186,182	185,751	189,690	130,006	85,725

*Estimated.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Easier Conditions—Statistical and Other Situations Slightly More in Favor of Bearish Speculation—Quick Absorption, However, of Any Offerings Suited to Compound Makers' Demands—All Choice Oil Offerings Are Likely to Remain at a Distinct Favorable Price to Sellers Compared with Values of Contract Grade Prime—Modified Export Demands from Essentially All Sources.

The cottonseed oil market for the refined grades at the seaboard had got, for some time, to that full trading basis, from which there would be little probability of a further materially advanced trading basis. Therefore the fact that there was a little firmer tendency early in the week, and that it was subsequently abated, whereby the market prices were left by Wednesday morning essentially as they closed in the previous week, leaves little to comment upon in the way of the fluctuating values. But in Wednesday's New York trading there was a distinct advantage on the speculative deals in favor of buyers, with a moderate decline in prices, and it looked as if the tendency was rather easier, and that some of the late bull features were being steadily eliminated.

At this writing, however (Thursday), there is a firmer tone to the market from the decline of the day before with an advance on late deliveries of about $\frac{3}{4}$ c., followed by weakness. We think the advance of the day was based upon sentiment, because of a radical advance of a speculative order in the lard market. It would be difficult to see, however, why the lard market, just now, should be the usual factor in cottonseed oil, considering the late extreme prices for all of the associated products and the general situations of the compounds with the probabilities that there is only awaited at the packing points, the larger hog supply

now back in the country for reactions.

The gist of the developments have been that while the supply position does not, as yet, admit of very material declines in prices, yet, at the same time, the feeling dominates that "everything has been strained," and that it would be improbable that there would be any further shooting up of the market prices, however, that there might be occasional spells of firmness and temporary small changes in favor of sellers.

But it is observed that there are longer periods of slackness in investment buying, and that there is a clinging to contract holdings, and all with a view of watching the supply position for the remainder of this month, which is steadily improving. Besides, there is the realization that when there is a full, free movement forward of the supplies from the South, that firm movements for prices are likely to be of an even more modified character, even if radical declines in prices are not, at once, among the probabilities.

A feature is in an increasing supply of the refined oil headed to the seaboard markets.

The tank cars, however, are being supplied the South more freely, and there are increasing quantities of the crude oil reaching both the Western and Eastern markets, more particularly the Western markets. But even the crude oil supply has a good deal of detention, and there are large lots of it blockaded of transportation, the delivery of which to market points would largely help out the situation and probably further weaken prices on other than strictly choice crude.

There is, of course, rather quick use of the refined oil just now at the seaboard, as well as of the crude oil, at both the Eastern and Western markets. This condition of affairs is not, however, likely to remain so

urgent as now through the remainder of this month; besides there is hope of easier prices as the month wears along.

The influence of a freer marketing than now of the congested supplies, even if there is a market promptly, as there is likely to be, of any possible supply, yet needs will be filled in the degree that there would be the diminished pressure of demands; therefore probably more favorable priced situations for the buying interests, although, as before remarked, we are not looking for any very marked breaks in prices for awhile at least, however it would seem that the situation is likely to slacken some with easier prices.

The fact that this week there were more full amounts of the oil that could have been delivered on the December contracts in New York, emphasizes the point that the New York market is gradually getting in better shape from the supply consideration, and that it is likely materially to favor buyers in that respect before the close of the month. The oil, however, was not delivered on the December contracts, because there was the natural hope that the spot oil would command a premium. Besides, there was the belief that there would be further increased amounts of the oil here for the December contracts.

There is no getting away from the fact that there are likely to be closely used up supplies for some weeks to come, but, as may be inferred from what has been said, the point is that there should be some weakening of the market from the extreme figures latterly held, and because they had been extreme from speculation, and as the speculation had been favored by the small supplies that had been held, and from the steady export demands for supplies.

This indication of tameness was made

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If you have any doubts about the advantages of buying cottonseed oils from us, a trial order will banish them.

It is easier for us to prove to you that there ARE advantages, by FILLING AN ORDER, than by writing volumes of arguments.

Let us demonstrate to you in service what we have been telling you in print.

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We have been making cottonseed oils for over a quarter of a century, and our business is one of the largest in the world.

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"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil

"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

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KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

more emphatic when the report of the London tallow sale was had on Wednesday, and which showed fully two shillings decline, and which was equal to a fraction more of a decline than that made in this country about two weeks since. There were fully two thousand casks of the tallow offered at this London sale, and none sold. Cables said, respectively, that "buyers would not pay the prices" and that "sellers did not care to accept the prices." It is quite likely, however, in consideration of the general tallow situation, as it was described in our previous week's tallow market review, that buyers are unwilling to take hold of the tallow supplies, and as expecting further lower prices for them.

There are calculations that tallow will be, in this country, as well as in Europe, more materially lower in price, just as soon as supplies have had a chance materially to accumulate at marketable points.

It will be recollected that the long time, in the fall months, European buying of the tallow, in conjunction with our ordinary wants of it at that time, exhausted not only the productions steadily, but, as well, the offerings that were made ahead. Some of these offerings, as sold, included up to the early December delivery of the tallow, more particularly some of the supply of it that was to be had upon our Eastern markets.

But elsewhere, over the country, the tallow supplies are beginning to accumulate.

The relatively high prices for tallow as compared with the cost of cotton oil had been pointed out for some time as a substantial reason for sustaining cottonseed oil prices.

It would be true that tallow could go materially lower, and yet that it would be substantially higher than cotton oil. But it would not be likely that cottonseed oil would be used as freely by the soapmakers if tallow should go to some such lower trading basis, as it would have been if there had been a well supported tallow market.

The tallow market situation is, among the competing materials for soapmakers' use, about the only product that is decidedly against the cotton oil situation. It is true that efforts are being made in Europe to get cocoanut oil upon a cheaper basis, after some small declines that have been noted, but as the cocoanut oil is more for use in styles of soaps that must have that class of stock exclusively, there is no factor in the cocoanut oil situation upon the cotton oil market.

The other soap making materials of Europe are so well sustained in price that there would be no reason for abatement of export interest in the cotton seed supplies in this country from their statistical positions. Therefore, while there is slackened export demand, just now, for the cotton oil, it is so only because the foreign markets feel that there is a possibility of somewhat changed market conditions in this country in their favor when there is a normal marketing at our seaboard of the supplies, even already produced at the South.

Such business as is now taking place with Europe is more from compulsion, because of scant supplies held there, essentially everywhere.

Of course there are deliveries as fast as possible on the old oil contracts with Europe, and some of the deliveries on old con-

tracts keep on up to March, and as the contracts were made early in the season when prices were materially lower than they are at present.

Europe has yet to buy a good deal of the oil, whatever prices prevail for it, but it, now, awaits, in good degree, the outcome of the market in this country for the oil from increased supplies of it.

The ordinary prime and under grades will be needed in liberal form by Europe, or the class of goods distinct from the edible grades, and there is likely to be, at length, of these quite a liberal supply, as the production of them everywhere is stimulated by the satisfactory prices for meal and oil. But for the choice oils such as the compound makers need, and the edible qualities that are, and will be, freely needed by Europe, it goes without saying that through the season for them there are likely to be distinctly favorable prices for sellers, as compared with those for prime oil. Large quantities of these choice oils must yet be furnished Europe. It is not possible now anywhere near to meet demands for them.

The home compound makers have been cleaning up the Texas offerings of choice oil, which, of course, formed the bulk of the supply, and are industriously picking up the other comparatively moderate offerings of the choice oil at the Southwest. And in Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas there are no surplus offerings of the choice oil, although there are gradually enlarging supplies of all other grades. There will, at length, be plenty of all grades but the strictly choice quality.

Even the Mississippi Valley is turning out more of a better grade of the oil than it was thought, by some sources, possible it would, and of a class of stock, while not choice, yet will make prime refined. But these sections will have, as well, a fair but much less than usual quantity of choice oil.

The prices of seed in Texas have been moderately advanced, yet they are still so low that a very substantial profit is had by the mills for the seed products; therefore the full limit of production is going on in Texas, considering the season of the year, and the steady exhaustion of the seed supplies in that State. All over the Southwest the mills are busy in oil productions as stimulated by respective market prices for the seed and seed products.

In the Southeast, there is a good deal of irregularity to the seed prices, and they are, of course, a good deal higher than those in the Southwest. Besides, a good deal of seed is held back in storehouses in the Southeast, under expectations of getting more money for it, in consideration of the active present and prospective needs of the oil and meal and their good, full prices.

At some points in the Southeast, up to \$20@22 per ton are now being paid for the seed, and in some other sections the sales range as low as \$16, and even \$14 per ton, perhaps in some degree, according to the quality of the seed, with at the Southwest points a less range of prices, of course.

Some of the refiners wanting choice crude offered 31c. for it. The general market for the crude oil is 30c. for prime and 29c. basis prime, but there is considerable more of a supply offered at those prices.

The compound lard trading is as large as the supply of the compound lard will permit,

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

and, as it is, larger than that of last year at this time. Yet more or less trading is necessarily kept to pure lard that would ordinarily be satisfied with the compound lard. By the close of this month the cotton oil supplies in the hands of the compound makers should be large enough to meet all demands promptly for the compound lard.

The pure lard market has been well sustained, as the hog supplies are not, as yet, large enough to affect the products markets. The lard prices are not apt to change much, as the consumption is large enough to prevent a raid if such would be otherwise intended against hog prices. Nevertheless, we think it is likely to be somewhat easier before the month closes, as before that time the hog supplies should show a material increase, and there would be some, if only a slight, movement against their prices. Meanwhile, or as long as the hog receipts continue moderate, the prices of lard can be lifted by speculation spasmodically, and as they were so in a decided way in Thursday's trading.

New York Transactions.

The sales at the close of the previous week, subsequent to our previous review, were 400 bbls. prime yellow, December, 38½¢; 700 bbls. January, 36½¢@37½¢; 200 March at 36¼¢; 600 May at 36¢; 2,500 do. 36¼¢; closing prices Saturday (December 1): December at 39@39¼¢; January at 37@37½¢; February at 36¾@37¼¢; March at 36½@36¾¢; May at 36¼@36½¢; July at 36½@37¼¢.

On Monday there was a slightly easier opening followed by firmness. Sales 400 bbls. prime yellow, December, at 39½¢, closed at 39¼@39¾¢; 100 bbls. January 37¢; 100 do., 37¼¢; 600 do., 37½¢; closed at 37¼@37½¢; (February closed at 37@37½¢); 300 bbls. March, 36¼¢; 700 do., 36½¢; 300 do., 36¾¢; closed at 36½@37¢; 100 bbls. May at 36¼¢; closed at 36@36½¢; July closed 36½@37¼¢.

On Tuesday a firm opening and easy closing, with a quieter feeling among speculators. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, December, at 39½¢; closed 39@39¼¢; 100 bbls. January 37½¢; 100 do., 37½¢; closed 37@37¼¢; 100 bbls. February at 37¢; closed 36¾@37¼¢; 100 bbls. March at 36¾¢; closed 36½@36¾¢; 500 bbls. May, 36¼¢; 1,800 do., 36½¢; closed 36¼@36½¢; 100 bbls. July at 37¢; closed 36¾@37¼¢.

On Wednesday the market had a moderate decline, with more pressure to sell, and few buying orders. Sales 300 bbls. prime yellow, December, 38¾¢; closed 38@38¼¢; 300 January 37¢; 300 do., 36¾¢; closed 36¾@37¢; 100 February, 36¾¢; closed 36@36½¢; 500 March, 36¢; closed 35¾@36¼¢; 200 May, 36¢; 600 do., 36¼¢; closed 35¾@36¢; July closed 36½@36¾¢.

On Thursday the market opened easy, but with the advance in lard sold up ½ to ¾, closing slacker and easier. Sales 700 bbls. prime yellow, December, at 38½¢; 100 do., 38¼¢; closed 38½@38¾¢; 600 bbls., January, 36¾¢; 100 do., 36¾¢; 600 do., 37¢; 500 do., 37¼¢; closed 36¾@37¢. (February closed 36½@36¾¢); 500 bbls., March, 35¾¢; 200 do., 36¢; 900 do., 36½¢; closed 36¼@36½¢; 500 bbls., May, 36¢; 200 do., 35¾¢; 100 do., 36¼¢; 1,900 do., 36½¢; closed 36¼@36½¢; 200 bbls., July, 37¢; closed 36¾@37¢.

(Continued on page 40.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Dec. 4.—The market continues a steady one, some days a little firmer on account of the strong spot situation, and other days a little easier on account of increased offerings of futures. The crude oil situation remains the same, with strictly prime crude sought for eagerly, but basis prime rather neglected on account of the abundance of poor oil. The export demand has slackened off a little, as is generally the case towards the Christmas holidays.

We look for a quiet to steady market for quite some time. Produce Exchange prices at 3:20 to-day were as follows: Prime summer

“ABC” Fan System



Fans and Blowers for All Purposes

American Blower Co.

Detroit New York Chicago Atlanta London

maintains a uniform temperature and provides thorough ventilation, making it the ideal system for manufacturing buildings of all types.

yellow cottonseed oil, December, 38½¢ asked, 38¢ bid; January, 37¢ asked, 36¾¢ bid; March, 36¼¢ asked, 35¾¢ bid; May, 36¢ asked, 35¾¢ bid; July, 36¾¢ asked, 36½¢ bid. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 50¢; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 50¢; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24 1-16d.

CABLE MARKETS

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Dec. 7.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat more in buyers' favor. Quoted at 56½ francs for January and May deliveries. Off oil is quoted at 58 francs for January to May deliveries.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Dec. 7.—Cottonseed oil market is slightly unsettled and quieter. Quoted at 48 marks for off oil, 50 do. for prime summer yellow, 60 do. for butter oil and white oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Dec. 7.—Cottonseed oil market is barely sustained; prime summer yellow at 72 francs, spot, 64 do. December, and 64 do. January to May deliveries, winter oil 10 francs higher.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Dec. 7.—Cottonseed oil market is about steady at 22½s. for off oil, 24 do. for prime summer yellow, December and January.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 6.—Crude oil market firm but quiet during the week, owing to limited offerings; prime oil in demand at 30½@31¢, according to location.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Cottonseed oil market quiet; prime crude nominal, basis prime, 29¢, December and January shipment. Choice meal, \$25; prime meal, \$23. Hulls, \$6, loose.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 6.—Prime crude oil, 30¢; basis prime, 28¢. Prime meal, \$24@25, f. o. b. at stations. Hulls, \$7 at Atlanta, loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

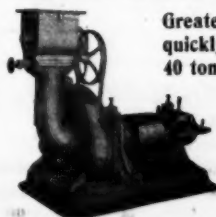
Dallas, Tex., Dec. 6.—Oil market steady and more liberal sales this week at 30@31¢ for prime crude, January, February and March deliveries. Cake and meal are in better demand at an advance of 25@50¢ per ton.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Dec. 6.—Prime crude oil is barely steady at 30¢ for Texas and Valley; crude is weak at 19@25¢, according to grade. Meal lower at \$28 long ton, ship's side. Cake declining, \$27.50, ship's side.

THE SCIENTIFIC DISC HULLER



Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24" capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30" capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

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Established 1878 **THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio**

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending December 5, 1906, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905, were as follows:

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	75
Acajutla, Salvador	—	4	8
Alexandria, Egypt	—	157	1,423
Algiers, Algeria	1,954	2,254	1,026
Antigua, West Indies	88	172	514
Antwerp, Belgium	50	775	4,150
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	49
Assa, West Indies	—	299	—
Barbados, West Indies	—	289	284
Bergen, Norway	—	175	100
Blasso, Port Guiana	—	7	—
Bombay, India	—	142	—
Bone, Algeria	—	75	81
Bordeaux, France	—	100	1,575
Bremen, Germany	—	100	150
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	36
Bristol, England	50	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.	59	419	1,108
Cape Town, Cape Colony	82	184	821
Cayenne, French Guiana	33	156	99
Christiania, Norway	—	475	980
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	25
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	51	55
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	9	27
Colon, Panama	5	318	251
Cosmar, Africa	—	10	112
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	50	195
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	29	36
Cork, Ireland	—	80	—
Dantzig, Germany	300	600	1,800
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	19	—
Demara, British Guiana	43	411	648
Drontheim, Norway	—	100	50
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	87	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	283	—
Galata, Roumania	—	800	1,215
Genoa, Italy	—	1,573	4,206
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	9	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	55	940
Glasgow, Scotland	—	498	2,802
Gonaives, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	200	395
Granada, Spain	—	37	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	94	468	23
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	1,810
Havana, Cuba	44	691	1,117
Havre, France	125	2,413	6,923
Kingston, West Indies	10	749	962
Konigsberg, Germany	—	250	600
Kustendji, Roumania	100	250	75
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	49	42
Leghorn, Italy	—	181	937
Liverpool, England	—	981	2,091
London, England	175	990	1,665
Macoris, San Domingo	—	96	402
Malta, Island of	—	251	1,844
Manchester, England	50	250	881
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	6	—
Marseilles, France	—	12,829	14,228
Martinique, West Indies	308	810	1,277
Massawa, Arabia	—	19	239
Matanzas, West Indies	—	18	8
Melbourne, Australia	—	38	159
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	572	1,081
Newcastle, England	—	20	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	14	—
Panama, Panama	—	84	—
Pera, Brazil	—	10	—

Point a Pitre, West Indies...	—	40	693
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	12	70
Port au Prince, West Indies...	—	5	11
Port Limon, Costa Rica	12	81	11
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	39	—
Port of Spain, West Indies...	—	4	—
Port Said, Egypt	75	75	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	5	140
Puerto Plata, San Domingo...	—	120	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	1,092	1,525
Rosario, Argentine Republic...	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland	250	6,400	4,555
St. Croix, West Indies	—	17	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	52	24
Saunana, San Domingo	—	0	—
Sanches, San Domingo	—	213	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	203	521
Santiago, Cuba	—	132	59
Santos, Brazil	—	24	177
Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Southampton, England	—	75	390
Stavanger, Norway	—	135	194
Stettin, Germany	175	3,045	1,545
Stockholm, Sweden	—	10	260
Tampico, Mexico	—	6	—
Trieste, Austria	274	508	20,242
Trinidad, Island of	—	50	97
Tunis, Algeria	—	150	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	25	—
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,301	418
Venice, Italy	—	1,274	3,239
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	28	177
Wellington, New Zealand	—	15	29
Yokohama, Japan	—	38	—
Total	4,253	49,085	94,472

From New Orleans.			
Antwerp, Belgium	1,720	3,545	3,375
Belfast, Ireland	—	200	100
Bordeaux, France	—	150	—
Bremen, Germany	585	1,000	1,040
Christiania, Norway	—	600	—
Colon, Panama	—	10	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	475	1,250
Dublin, Ireland	—	105	—
Dunkirk, France	—	180	—
Genoa, Italy	—	350	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	825	475
Hamburg, Germany	1,225	4,420	8,178
Havana, Cuba	—	1,014	407
Havre, France	700	3,885	1,725
Hull, England	—	65	—
Liverpool, England	—	2,315	3,482
London, England	—	1,975	3,700
Manchester, England	—	325	—
Marseilles, France	—	7,400	300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	14,630	18,062
Trieste, Austria	—	50	550
Total	4,230	43,711	43,574

From Galveston.			
Bremen, Germany	—	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	600	2,917	1,000
London, England	—	800	—
Rotterdam, Holland	8,350	15,825	9,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,400	—
Total	5,950	22,542	10,400

From Baltimore.			
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	50	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	100	170
Hamburg, Germany	—	450	2,060
Liverpool, England	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	937	400
Total	—	1,937	2,630

From Savannah.			
Bremen, Germany	—	793	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	4,287	8,999
Total	—	5,080	8,999

From Newport News.			
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	910
Liverpool, England	—	2,290	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	—
Total	—	2,790	910

From All Other Ports.			
Canada	285	4,613	3,723

Recapitulation.			
From New York	4,253	49,085	94,472
From New Orleans	4,230	43,711	43,574
From Galveston	5,950	22,542	10,400
From Baltimore	—	1,937	2,630
From Savannah	—	5,080	8,999
From Newport News	—	2,790	910
From all other ports	285	4,613	3,723
Total	14,698	130,058	164,708

JOHN ASPEGREN A BRIDEGROOM.

John Aspegren, of the firm of Aspegren & Company, one of the leaders in the New York cotton oil market, and one of the brightest men in the whole trade, was married on Thursday afternoon at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York City, to Miss Lucille Vantine Bacon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, of New York. The ceremony was attended by a brilliant assemblage of society people, and representatives of business interests, as well. At Mr. Aspegren's last appearance on the Produce Exchange floor on Tuesday he was given a rousing send-off by the traders, who also gave a round of cheers for the future Mrs. Aspegren.

After an extended bridal tour the couple will return to make their home in New York. John Aspegren is one of the best liked men in the trade and no one ever started on a wedding journey with a heartier send-off in the way of good wishes.

READ THE AUTHORITIES.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, Produce Exchange, New York.

JULIUS DAVIDSON
Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
308 and 306 Kampar Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
AND DEALERS IN
Cotton Seed Products
32 S. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues quiet, but in a firm position, owing to the closely sold up condition of the packers. At the same time large buyers believe that the market now is on an importing basis, or close to it, and in consequence of this they believe prices have reached about top, as any further advances here would probably bring hides from Europe. There is a small scattering demand for single car lots of native steers at 16½¢ for prompt shipment, and there are few of these hides in salt unsold that are obtainable. The packers all report a smaller slaughter of native steers than they expected, but there is an increase in the slaughter of native cows. One big packer has sold a car of Kansas City Texas at 15¢ for heavy and light and 14½¢ for extremes. There are some November Texas that are being held at 15½¢ for heavy and 15¢ for light, but they have not been sold. Nothing further has been done in butt brands or Colordados, and these continue quotable at 14½¢ and 14¢ respectively, as per last sales. Branded cows are unchanged at 14½¢. One big packer has sold 5,000 Fort Worth and Kansas City branded cows at 14½¢, and these hides were being held at 14½¢, as previously noted. The situation on native cows shows an easier tone. Heavy native cows are offered at 15½¢, and light native cows at 15¼¢. These are of November salting, and packers are offering freely at these prices. Buyers think that December native cows will sell at 15¼¢ for heavy and 15¢ for lights. The few branded bulls offered are all in the hands of one packer.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is unchanged and in rather a nominal position. Dealers talk that prices are firm, but buyers continue to hold off from operating and believe that values are going still lower. There is still one car of buffs in salt that is offered by one dealer at 13½¢ for prompt delivery and has not as yet been reported sold, but other dealers say that they cannot sell any buffs at 13½¢ unless buyers are willing to wait two or three weeks for deliveries. Most of the larger Ohio dealers report that they cannot accept further orders for December shipment, and dealers in the Northwest are also reported to be booked ahead, but all parties are willing to accept business for January shipment. In the absence of sales the market on buffs is considered nominally quotable at 13½¢, as per last sales. Heavy cows are steady, and an order here for a car for early delivery at 13½¢ was not accepted. Tanners are still buying all weight

cows at outside points at 13½¢, selected and delivered at their tanneries. Extremes are quiet and unchanged and nominal at 13½ to 13¾¢ for good lots. Heavy steers are steady and in moderate supply. Recent sales have been at both 14¼ and 14½¢. Bulls are also in good request. Ordinary lots bring 11½¢ and choice lots 12¢ selected.

HORSE HIDES.—Steady at \$4.50 to \$4.60.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues to weaken in tone, and the largest buyers are keeping out of the market. One buyer reports that he was offered a straight lot of Chicago City skins at 16½¢ and did not buy them. Regular outside cities are nominally not quotable over 16¼, and countries are not wanted at the asking price of 16¢. It is probable that country skins could be bought here at 15½¢, as outside lots in the country have been picked up at 15½¢. Kips are held at 14½¢, but easy at that.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is very strong and higher. A sale has been made of 4,000 Omaha 12-lb. and up pelts by one packer at \$1.75, and this packer is talking \$1.90 for his next offering of 12-lb. and up skins. No further sales have been made of regular Chicago packer skins, and the country market rules all the way from \$1.20 to \$1.40 for late stock.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—It cannot be learned that any sales have as yet been consummated, although it is expected that some recently arrived Orinoco and Puerto Cabellos, etc., will be taken at or near last prices. A vessel arrived to-day with 9,400 Bogotas, of which 9,300 were imported direct by the United States Leather Company.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—One of the packers here who has not as yet sold his December native steers is talking that not less than 16¼¢ will be accepted for them, but there is not a great deal of inquiry, and it is doubted if that price can be obtained. No sales are reported of branded steers, and there are no cows or bulls being offered.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides continues weak. Some straight car lots of New York State cows can be obtained at 13¢ flat, with heavy bulls out, and buyers' ideas on smaller lots with heavy bulls in are not over 12¾¢ flat. There have been some lots sold at this figure, as previously noted. Some straight car lots of New York State cows with no heavy bulls that are offered at 13¼¢ flat are not being taken. Calfskins are not strong, but there are not sufficient offerings to weaken the market. One small lot of country calfskins has been sold here at \$1.22½, \$1.60 and \$1.85, selected, and 12 to 16 lb. kips at \$2.35, selected. Dealers quote straight car lots of countries at \$1.25 to \$1.30, \$1.65 and \$1.90, but there are no offerings or sales reported.

European Market.

Cable advices from Europe state that the market has steadied up somewhat following the recent sharp declines, which is natural after such a drop as has occurred of late. The lot of 2,000 Amsterdam abattoir No. 2 cows reported as offered here at 11½¢ c. i. f. New York in bond has been sold at 11¢. This lot was originally offered a little over a week ago at 12¢. There have been some fair sales here of late Anglo-American packer native steers, and about 3,700 of these of December salting have been sold this week, mostly at 5½¢ green weight.

CARROLL S. PAGE

HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Tallow, BonesWool Puller and Manufacturer of Page's
Tallow Renderer | Perfected Poultry Food

GUESSING IN THE LEATHER MARKET.

A very good illustration of the unscientific method of production of leather as far as supply and demand are concerned is the present market for belting butts. It can hardly be claimed, especially when offal is bringing good prices, that belting butts are intrinsically worth 12 cents a pound more than scoured oak backs from the very same tannery. How then can we account for the price of 50 cents recently obtained? The tanners under-estimated the demand—that is all, the vast area and increasing population of our great country made it additionally hazardous to attempt to estimate the probable consumption of any staple article. In our trade of leather the production is controlled almost entirely by the number of hides obtainable. This is well enough as long as it is known that the total supply of raw material is not too large. Every tanner knows to-day that it would have been better to have made less sole leather and relatively more belting leather. But how was any one to have known this in advance?

It is said that on an average three hides are consumed in the making of an automobile. Will this demand increase, or decrease? New uses for leather are developing at such a rate that no one can tell what the demand will be a year hence. And still tanning, despite modern improvements, is rather a slow process, and the future wants of the people must be estimated rightly or wrongly many months ahead.—Hide and Leather.

AND THEY BAR AMERICAN MEAT!

"What do you want all these old worn-out horses for?" asked Judge Emden during a case at the Lambeth County Court, London.

"They are made into sausages or sold as horseflesh in Germany," replied the lawyer for the defendant.—London Meat Trades Journal.

BRAZILIAN HIDE EXPORTS.

During the first six months of 1906 Brazil exported hides to the amount of 39,351,290 lbs., valued at \$4,855,200. During the same period of 1905 the exports were 35,670,666 lbs., valued at \$3,918,531.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of **HIDES**
and **SKINS** would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Crushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Section

The apotheosis of "baby beef."

If this year's grand champion was a calf, what'll next year's be?

King Ed had to play second to J. Ogden Armour. 'Rah for U. S.

Board of Trade memberships are changing hands at \$2,250 net to the buyer.

Horse show was the real thing again. Pretty near the whole thing this time.

A few good sausage makers can find positions with the Agar Packing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies got up and went out when Count Boni began to talk. "Senatorial courtesy" don't go there, evidently.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 1, averaged 6.35 cents per pound.

It is quite common to meet stockyards men who speak several languages—American, English, Irish, Packingtown, baseball, golf, poker and horsebarn.

"Sassiety" will do about as much for the stock show as it did for the horse show—which are, put it on the hummer. Think not? Well, we shall see.

It is reported that Eli Pfaelzer and Edward Hess have retired from the Independent Packing Co., and have joined the Western Packing & Provision Co.

Charles Trautman, of Jamaica, L. I., bought 200 of the prize winning lambs at the International Stock Show at Chicago Tuesday. Jamaica can appreciate this with the rest of us.

They say a Department of Agriculture scientist grafted two varieties of orange and got a lemon. Couldn't have been old Doc Wily. He'll get his lemon later, probably—in court.

Members of the Railway Live Stock Association a few days ago presented Mr. W. E. Skinner, retiring general manager of the International Live Stock Exhibition, with a handsome diamond pin as a token of their esteem of him.

B. H. Grodoske, manager of the S. & S. Company's branch at Jamaica, L. I., bought twenty-three head of prize yearling Angus

cattle on Tuesday at the Chicago show. Nothing slow about Jamaica, eh?

General Michael Ryan, president, and George L. McCarthy, secretary, of the American Meat Packers' Association, were in Chicago Monday last on business of the Association, the membership of which is now close to two hundred.

Two important changes in trading rules were made on Tuesday by the Board of Trade. The most important change came in a return to the former commission charge of 1/4 cent a bushel on grain to non-resident members and 1-16 cent to resident members. This cuts in half the trading price that has been in vogue for months, and through which much trading was driven to other markets or to bucket shops. The vote to return to the old commission rule stood 606 for and 277 against. Another rule was adopted providing that brokers may be paid a salary instead of a commission. The board was losing ground so fast that it was compelled to return to old methods in an attempt to get back its prestige.

INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.

Chicago's annual International Live Stock Exposition has been under way in the new livestock auditorium building at the Chicago yards this week. The attendance has been good and the spectacular features, such as the fine displays of packers' heavy draft teams, etc., have been chief features of the entertainment.

The class of fat cattle shown this year has been a marked disappointment. Fat steers shown lacked both uniformity and finish, and the show in this regard was far below those of past years. That this was the case was indicated by the fact that the English judge, A. P. Turner, after going over all the candidates for the grand championship, was compelled to award the honors to a calf. There is no precedent for this at Internationals, and only one other at any show.

The grand champion fat steer is a baby Hereford, Peerless Wilton, 39th's Defender, bred and fitted by H. J. Fluck, of Goodenow, Ill., but exhibited by Frank A. Nave, of Attica, Ind., who bought him recently. At the moment he was awarded grand championship honors he was actually the property of the Iowa Agricultural College, Prof. C. F. Curtiss having bought him from Mr. Nave last Friday, realizing that he possessed championship quality, and with the intention of fitting him for the contest of 1907. Previously Prof. Skinner of the Indiana college

had made a bid for the animal, with the same object in view. The reserve champion is an Aberdeen-Angus yearling steer, named Andy, fitted by the Minnesota Agricultural College.

The show of fat sheep and lambs was exceptionally good, but the hog exhibit was not up to standard.

MORRIS THANKSGIVING DINNER.

In accordance with a custom which they established many years ago, Morris & Company served a special Thanksgiving dinner to their employes in the restaurant of their Chicago plant on the day before Thanksgiving Day. It was an elaborate and appetizing spread, as the following copy of the menu shows:

SOUPS

Cream of Chicken a la Rennes
Consomme Imperial

Olives Celery Pickles

ENTREE

Young Suckling Pig with Apple Sauce

ROASTS.

Turkey with Chestnut Dressing
Candied Sweet Potatoes Cranberry Sauce
Prime Native Beef, au Jus

Shrimp Salad en Mayonnaise.

ROMAN PUNCH

VEGETABLES

Mashed Potatoes Baked Hubbard Squash
Mashed Turnips

DESSERT

English Plum Pudding with Brandy Sauce

PASTRY

Apple Pie Mince Pie Pumpkin Pie

Nuts Apples Raisins

Tea Coffee Cocoa Milk

WM. G. MAUL

902 Royal Insurance Bldg.
CHICAGO

Oleo Oil
Oleo Stock
Neutral Lard
Tallow, Grease, Cottonseed Oil

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Architect
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"**IMPROVE YOUR PLACE****AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES****Consult us about Building and Remodeling on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .****WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists**
315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.**BACON CUTS FOR BRITISH TRADE.**

In discussing the consumption of bacon in England, and the greatly increased demand for it since the falling off in the canned meat trade, United States Special Agent William Whittan, Jr., says that the best selling cut is the well-known "Wiltshire." He says:

There is an enormous demand for this style of "cut," and it not only commands a ready sale, but also brings the highest prices. The Danish and Canadian products are cut in this way, and bring prices, landed in England, within a fraction of those paid for the best English-fed and cured meat. The nice-looking lean meat selections are the most desirable, and a side should weigh, when cured, between 60 and 65 pounds.

No matter how good the quality of the meat might be or how suitable the curing, if presented in the old style of cuts, it would never even be offered in the best stores, where obviously the highest prices are obtainable, for the reason that the retail purchaser has been brought to believe that in the "Wiltshire cut" he gets the best article. This has developed into a strong prejudice, and for this reason no fair comparison in values between the usual American cut and the British as well as the Canadian and Danish article imported into England is possible.

The advantages of the "Wiltshire cut" may be briefly summarized as follows: First, it commands the best price and the readiest sale; second, from the curer's or packer's standpoint it is desirable, as it can be sold without dissecting shoulders and middles or "Cumberland cut" and hams. This point was emphasized by the statement that what are known in England as "New York shoulders" are generally a drug in this market.

Another vital matter is the question of curing. Meat prepared for the American market is almost unsaleable here. The English palate demands a bacon which is almost insipid by comparison with the American article. There is no doubt, however, but that our meat is of desirable quality if prepared and put up to meet the requirements of the British consumer.

One thing which must be carefully guarded against is the supplying of meat in a soft or oily condition, as the trade will have none of it. Good, firm meat, fairly lean and not too heavy, of the "Wiltshire cut," will find a ready sale at good prices. To illustrate this I was informed that if the very best brand of bacon produced in England were taken and "cut" in exactly the same manner as most American bacon is now received its selling value would be considerably reduced.

Owing to the known and great reduction in the consumption of canned goods here the demand for bacon has grown enormously, and our packers ought to see to it that they participate in this trade.

INTERNAL COMMERCE FOR OCTOBER.

Completed government statistics for October, 1906, show that there was an appreciable decrease in the livestock and provision movements at interior markets, as compared with corresponding receipts and shipments in 1905. Car shortage during the month was felt in all sections of the country, and long delays in the delivery of freight were of constant occurrence. With regard to the first ten months of the current year, all trade movements, with but few exceptions, appear to have been far heavier than those for corresponding periods of either 1905 or 1904, according to reports received by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics.

Livestock receipts at seven interior markets during October totaled 4,158,731 head, about 150,000 below like movements in 1905, but more than 350,000 in excess of those in 1904. Chicago received 1,581,544 head; Kansas City, 754,354; Omaha, 660,071; St. Louis, 399,616; St. Joseph, 246,247; St. Paul, 389,572, and Sioux City, 127,327. Compared with the October, 1905, movements, all these markets show losses with the exception of Omaha, where a gain of nearly 30,000 head was recorded. Slight decreases in the arrivals of all classes of animals were responsible for the losses shown in the aggregate movement.

During the first ten months of the current year live stock receipts at these markets aggregated 33,908,012 head, compared with 33,288,104 for corresponding months in 1905, and 30,444,535 in 1904. The increase indicated for the present year was due to heavier arrivals at Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, losses having been sustained at Chicago, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Sioux City. The total cattle receipts amounted to 7,659,380 head; calves to 674,353; hogs to 16,141,956; sheep to 9,015,116, and horses and mules to 417,207. All classes show gains as compared with the 1905 movement.

Shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago during October amounted to 231,555,096 pounds as against 249,491,057 pounds for a corresponding period in 1905 and 211,585,127 in 1904. Compared with the 1905 movement, losses of 133,100 pounds were sustained in beef, 4,181,400 pounds in canned meats, 6,335,705 pounds in cured meats, 323,217 pounds in dressed beef, and 8,072,838 pounds in lard, while slight gains were made in the shipments of dressed hogs, hides and pork. During the first ten months of the current year total shipments of this character aggregated 2,331,380,477 pounds, an increase of more than 200 million pounds if compared with like movements in 1905, and of over 300 million pounds if compared with

those of 1904. The shipments of canned beef and dressed hogs, however, show a loss, in the former case aggregating 103,682,925 pounds in 1906 and 118,352,775 in 1905, and in the latter 10,092,450 pounds in 1906 and 18,829,500 pounds in 1905.

HIGHER FOOD PRICES ABROAD.

England is on the eve of a marked increase in the cost of living, according to all reports. There is a simultaneous shortage in several different kinds of household provisions, and the result is that prices are already on the rise, and by Christmas they will have reached unusual heights. Butter and cheese are two of the chief articles in which there is a shortage. At Christmas butter will cost 4 cents per pound more than at present, and cheese will increase by 2 cents a pound. Other articles are following suit. There was a shortage this year of strawberries and yellow plums for jam, and marmalade, for some unexplained reason, is also less in quantity than usual. The catch of sardines was much below the ordinary this year, so that the tinned fish are also more expensive.

Then, too, there is a diminution in the supply of best bacon, farmers finding that pig breeding is less profitable than of old. Here is a list of the prospective prices of some of these things at Christmas, as compared with the prices at Christmas of last year:

	1905.	1906.
	Cents.	Cents.
Best parts of bacon, per lb.	22	24
Half or quarter side, per lb.	17	18
Sardines, per tin	32	36

An even worse condition of things is reported in France. Many silk mills have shut down and discharged their employes and the prices of all farm products advanced. While farmers have been compelled to kill their stock to prevent the animals from dying of thirst, meat has advanced in common with other articles of daily consumption to nearly double the prices of a year ago. The drought is responsible for an increase of \$1 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of sugar, as it has caused a shortage in the beet crop. The dry spell has induced the people of the country in the neighborhood of rivers to drain them of fish, and as a consequence the price of fresh fish has augmented in a degree that has placed them beyond the reach of the majority of the people. Bread also has increased in price.

The conditions of meat famine in Germany due to barring out American meats have been fully reported.

ROTH ENTERTAINS HIS EMPLOYEES.

A masque ball was given by the John C. Roth Packing Company, of Cincinnati, O., on Thanksgiving eve for its employes and their friends at West End Turner Hall. It was a big success. Envelopes containing substantial amounts were presented to each employe as a holiday remembrance from the firm.

HARRY HELLER & CO

Everything in Packers and Sausage Manufacturers, Imported and Domestic Chemicals, Spices, Essential Oils, Preservatives, Colors, Salt, Saltpetre and Binders, Etc. . . .

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WALTER R. KIRK
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Solicits samples of your holdings of
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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 26.....	34,405	1,556	40,232	38,219
Tuesday, Nov. 27.....	11,009	1,345	20,554	14,381
Wednesday, Nov. 28.....	21,287	1,185	25,305	12,927
Thursday, Nov. 29.....	7,006	735	20,321	18,310
Friday, Nov. 30.....	1,710	151	13,147	1,063
Saturday, Dec. 1.....	75,512	5,005	131,570	85,500
Total last week.....	77,263	6,836	140,745	102,587
Previous week.....	61,590	5,747	168,476	66,529
Cor. week 1905.....	80,563	5,674	227,875	96,966

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 26.....	5,620	5	5,279	1,027
Tuesday, Nov. 27.....	4,264	129	3,814	6,564
Wednesday, Nov. 28.....	5,324	101	5,387	4,013
Thursday, Nov. 29.....	6,121	156	4,066	3,149
Friday, Nov. 30.....	585	1	2,710	116
Saturday, Dec. 1.....	25,114	392	21,856	15,160
Previous week.....	30,833	865	20,575	27,039
Cor. week 1905.....	23,772	595	26,628	12,129
Cor. week 1904.....	34,822	917	31,715	27,643

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date, 3,032,601	267,461	6,619,402	4,418,882	
Year ago.....	3,062,220	273,902	6,925,359	4,393,945
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending December 1, 1906.....			413,000	
Week previous.....			482,000	
Year ago.....			469,000	
Two years ago.....			654,000	
Total receipts year to date.....			21,039,000	
Year ago.....			21,576,000	
Two years ago.....			19,412,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Week Dec. 1, 1906.....	190,360	254,000	154,200	
Week ago.....	215,500	315,100	185,900	
Year ago.....	150,300	363,900	132,600	
Two years ago.....	195,000	504,900	167,000	
Year to Dec. 1, 1906, 8,084,000	15,832,000	9,325,000		
Same period last year, 7,994,000	16,072,000	9,105,000		

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 1, 1906:				
	Armour & Co.	Swift & Co.	Anglo-American	Boyd-Lunham
Armour & Co.....	29,800			
Swift & Co.....	21,500			
Anglo-American.....	7,700			
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,100			
H. Boer & Co.....	3,500			
Continental P. Co.....	3,000			
Hammond Co.....	6,100			
Morris & Co.....	9,200			
Roberts & Oak.....	4,400			
S. & S.....	11,700			
Western Packing Co.....	4,100			
Omaha Packing Co.....	6,000			
Other packers.....	2,000			
Total.....	115,100			
Week ago.....	126,700			
Year ago.....	176,700			
Two years ago.....	219,900			

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Dec. 1, 1906.....	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$5.05	\$7.05
Previous week.....	5.65	6.19	5.00	6.90
Year ago.....	5.05	4.87	5.10	6.90
Year ago.....	5.20	4.58	4.25	5.70
Three years ago.....	4.80	4.50	3.60	5.20

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.40@7.30
Common to good steers.....	4.90@6.25
Inferior to common steers.....	4.00@4.85
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	3.75@5.25
Western range steers.....	3.90@5.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.00@6.50
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.45@3.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	2.50@4.50
Fair to choice stagers.....	2.75@3.50
Common to good culling cows.....	1.25@2.40
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, fair to choice.....	4.00@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@7.00
Calves, fair to choice.....	7.00@7.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$5.85@6.00
Medium packing sows, 230 lbs. and up.....	5.95@6.10
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.15@6.25
Mixed packers, with barrow top, 250 lbs. and up.....	6.05@6.15
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.10@6.25
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth.....	6.15@6.25
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 190 to 180 lbs.....	6.10@6.20
Light mixed, 175 to 200 lbs.....	6.10@6.20
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Common light grassy.....	5.65@6.10
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.00@5.25

SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes.....	\$5.00@5.50
Fed Western wethers.....	5.25@5.65
Native wethers.....	4.75@5.75
Range wethers.....	4.50@5.50
Common to fair ewes.....	4.50@4.90
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.50
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.75@7.85
Common to fair native lambs.....	5.25@6.50
Fed Western lambs.....	6.75@7.35
Range lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Common to prime yearlings.....	5.00@6.40
Fed Western yearlings.....	5.50@6.15
Feeding lambs.....	5.00@6.00
Feeding yearlings.....	5.25@5.75
Feeding wethers.....	4.50@5.25
Bucks and stags.....	3.00@4.25
Cull sheep.....	2.75@3.50
Cull lambs.....	4.50@5.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.50
May.....	8.42	8.50	8.42	8.50

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.72	7.80	7.72	7.80
May.....	7.82	7.92	7.87	7.92

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.55	14.60	14.55	15.00
May.....	14.97	14.97	14.77	14.95

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.47	8.47	8.45	8.45
May.....	8.47	8.50	8.45	8.47

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.85	7.95	7.85	7.92
May.....	7.95	8.02	7.95	8.00

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.65	14.85	14.65	14.50
May.....	14.95	15.10	14.95	15.05

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.50	8.55	8.47	8.47
May.....	8.50	8.57	8.50	8.50

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	7.97	8.07	7.97	7.97
May.....	8.05	8.20	8.25	8.12

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.90	14.97	14.87	14.57
May.....	15.17	15.25	15.15	15.17

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.47	8.55	8.47	8.50
May.....	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.55

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.07
May.....	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.15

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	14.85	15.05	14.85	15.00
May.....	15.17	15.35	15.17	15.30

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.55	8.67	8.55	8.65
May.....	8.57	8.75	8.57	8.70

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.10	8.50	8.10	8.45
May.....	8.20	8.47	8.20	8.42

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	15.05	15.47	15.05	15.45
May.....	15.35	15.80	15.35	15.75

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1906.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.60
May.....	8.67	8.70	8.62	8.62

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.50	8.50	8.35	8.35
May.....	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.37

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January.....	15.40	15.45	15.32	15.35
May.....	15.80	15.80	15.57	15.60

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Dec. 5.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10½; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10; 18@20 ave., 10; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½ @ 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½ @ 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½ @ 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½ @ 7½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12½; 10@12 ave., 12; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10½; 26@28 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 8; 12@14 ave., 8; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12½; 8@10 ave., 11½; 10@12 ave., 11½. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTSComplete Specifications, Installations
and Tests.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	10	@ 20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	10	@ 18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@ 25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@ 10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@ 12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@ 8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@ 10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@ 10
Corned Flanks.....	8	@ 5
Round Steaks.....	10	@ 12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@ 12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@ 10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@ 10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@ 7
Rolls Roast.....	10	@ 12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$1.75
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	1.25
Fore Quarters.....	1.25
Legs, fancy.....	1.18
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	14
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½
Pork Chops.....	14
Pork Tenderloins.....	22
Pork Butts.....	12½
Spare Ribs.....	10
Blades.....	8
Hocks.....	8
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	12

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	5	@ 3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deerskins).....	80	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Spring Chickens.....	9	@ 9
Turkeys.....	14	@ 15
Fowls.....	8	@ 8½
Roosters.....	8	@ 7½
Ducks.....	8	@ 10
Geese, per dozen.....	8	@ 10

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	12	@ 13
Chickens.....	8	@ 8½
Ducks.....	8	@ 10½
Geese.....	8	@ 10

Veal.

Choice.....	9	@ 9½
Good.....	7½	@ 8½
Medium.....	6	@ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 14
Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 12
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 8
Loins, No. 1.....	@ 16
Loins, No. 2.....	@ 14
Loins, No. 3.....	@ 8
Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 7
Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 6
Rounds, No. 3.....	@ 6
Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 7
Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 5
Chucks, No. 3.....	@ 5
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 4
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	5 @ 5 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	6 @ 6 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Good	7 @ 7 1/2
Helpers, Medium	6 @ 7
Hind Quarters	1.00 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.00 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks	6 @ 6 1/2
Cow Chucks	4 1/2 @ 5
Boneless Chucks	5 @ 5
Medium Plates	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Steer Plates	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 @ 6 1/2
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Good	11 @ 12
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	15 @ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 18
Strip Loins	9 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods	7 @ 7
Rolls	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	6 @ 6
Trimblings	3 1/2 @ 4
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Loins Ends, steer-native	11 @ 11
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 9

Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	2 @ 2
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	15 @ 15
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 @ 2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	8 @ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Carcass	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	6 @ 6
Good Racks	9 @ 9

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads	10 @ 10
Plucks	30 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lamb.	
Medium Cawl	8 1/2 @ 9
Good Cawl	10 1/2 @ 11
Round Dressed Lamb	12 @ 13
Saddles Cawl	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cawl Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 @ 9
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Medium Racks	8 @ 8
Good Racks	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Legs	11 @ 11 1/2
Mutton Stew	12 @ 12
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	7 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	10 @ 10
Leaf Lard	9 @ 9 1/2
Tenderloins	20 @ 20
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8
Butts	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hocks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Trimblings	6 @ 6
Tails	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	3 @ 3
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinless Shoulders	8 @ 8
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	9 @ 9
Slip Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	4 @ 4
Backfat	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hams	11 @ 11
Calas	8 @ 8 1/2
Bellies	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 7
Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9
Minced Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 11
New England Sausage	@ 12
Berliner Sausage	@ 9
Boneless Sausage	@ 15
Oxford Sausage	@ 15
Pollah Sausage	@ 8
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	@ 8
Smoked Pork	@ 8
Veal Sausage	@ 14
Farm Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 6
Ham Bologna	@ 7 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 11
Special Compressed Ham	@ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 10
German Salami, New Dry	@ 12
Holsteiner, New	@ 11
Mettwurst, New	@ 13
Farmer, New	@ 11
Darles, H. C., New	@ 11
Italian Salami, New	@ 11
Monarque Cervelat	@ 11
Capsicola	@ 11

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$8.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	Per doz. \$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	@ 10.00
Plate Beef	@ 9.50
Extra Mess Beef	@ 8.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 8.50
Beef Hams	—
Rump Butts	@ 10.00
Mess Pork	@ 16.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 16.75
Family Back Pork	@ 18.50
Bean Pork	@ 13.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 11
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 8 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 8 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tea.
Half barrels	1/2 c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/2 c. to 1 c. over tea.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 55

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	@ 11
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Cuts	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 @ 1 1/2 c. more	@ 9 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 14 1/2
Skinless Hams	@ 15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 9
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 21
Wide, 8 @ 10 ave., and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	@ 14
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 13
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 15
Dried Beef Insides	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 16
Dried Beef Outsoles	@ 12
Regular Rolled Hams	@ 17
Smoked Hams	@ 18
Bolled Picnic Hams	@ 14
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 13
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Middles, per set	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large medium	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 60
Beef wessands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 22
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.65 @ 2.70
Concent, meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.80 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	30.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	8.67 1/2 @
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.35
Neutral	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Leaf	@ 9

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 11
Mutton	@ 11 1/2
Tallow	@ 7 1/2
Grease	5 1/2 @ 6

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	73 @ 74
Extra No. 1 lard oil	52 @ 54
No. 1 lard oil	43 @ 46
No. 2 lard oil	41 @ 43
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	.00 @ .05
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	.55 @ .57
Corn oil	\$4.65

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	@ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	@ 6

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	@ 5
Glue Stock	@ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	@ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	@ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, nominally	.37 @ .38
P. S. Y., soap grade	.35 @ .35 1/2
Soap, bbls., concn., 65 @ 65 1/2 F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.60 @ 1.65
Barrels, ash	1.20 @ 1.22 1/2
Barrels, oak	1.22 1/2 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	.10 @ .11
Borax	1.22 1/2 @ 1.25
Sugar	—
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$3.35
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.65
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.25

LOUIS A. HOWARD & Co.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
Chicago

TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CASINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUESTOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@6.15
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.45@5.25
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@4.40
Oxen and stags.....	2.80@4.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.30@4.25
Good to choice native steers, one year ago.....	5.15@5.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$9.00@9.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.75@8.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.50
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@6.00
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@4.00
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.40@7.90
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.00
Live sheep, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.60@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.05
Hogs, medium.....	7.00@7.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.20
Pigs.....	7.15@7.50
Roughs.....	6.10@6.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @ 9%
Choice native, light.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Choice, native, light.....	8 @ 9
Native, common to fair.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Fleshy hologna bulls.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 12

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 11 lbs. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 8 1/2 lbs. per lb.; No. 3 ribs, 7 lbs. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 13 lbs. per lb.; No. 2 loins, 9 lbs. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 7 lbs. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 7 1/2 lbs. per lb.; No. 2 chuck, 7 lbs. per lb.; No. 3 chuck, 6 lbs. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8 1/2 lbs. per lb.; No. 2 rounds, 7 lbs. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 6 lbs. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 1/4 @ 13
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Western calves, common.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	10%
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 12
Yearling lambs.....	10 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 10
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	8 1/2 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Smoked picnic, light.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Smoked bacon, house.....	14 @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/4 @ 12

BONES, HOOPS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ \$70.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$3.00 @ 45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 80.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 240.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	75 @ 80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @ 60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @ 10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	12 1/4
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tiers or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	—
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	18
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/4
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 18.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 22.....	2 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14 1/4	16 1/4
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12	18 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14 1/4	15 1/4
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	14	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	20
No. 2 skins.....	18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	16
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30
Branded skins.....	1.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	1.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 8 skins.....	1.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

DRY PACKED.

Turkeys—Jersey, Md. and Del., fancy.....	17 @ 19
Jersey, Md. & Del., fair to good.....	14 @ 15
Ohio & Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	15 @ 15
Other Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	15 @ 15
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	15 @ 15
Other Western, prime.....	16 1/4 @ 17
Other Western, fair to good.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Chickens—Broilers, 4 lbs. to pair and under—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	24 @ 25
Philadelphia, dry-picked, avg. run.....	20 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., d. p., avg. run.....	15 @ 17
Western, milk fed, fancy.....	16 @ 16
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	14 @ 15
Chickens—Roasting, 8 to 12 lbs. to pair—	
Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Other Pa. & N. Y., roast, d. p., fancy.....	14 @ 14
Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western, dry-picked, fancy.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	11 @ 11

Chickens—Medium weights, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair—	
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	13 @ 14
Other Pa. & N. Y., dry-picked, avg. run.....	11 @ 12
Western, milk fed.....	11 @ 12
Western, scalded, average.....	10 @ 10 1/2

Fowls—Philadelphia, dry-picked, fancy.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Phila., dry-picked, average run.....	13 @ 13
Western, d. p., fancy, 4 to 5 lbs. each.....	— @ 11
Western, dry-picked, best, average run.....	11 @ 11
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	11 @ 11
Other Western, scalded, fancy.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Western, scalded, best average run.....	10 @ 10
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	9 @ 9

Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Old cocks, scalded.....	8 @ 8
Geese, spring, Maryland, fancy.....	13 @ 14
Geese, spring, Western, fancy.....	11 @ 12
Ducks, spring, Maryland, fancy.....	13 @ 14
Ducks, spring, Ohio and Mich., choice.....	11 @ 12
Ducks, spring, Western, choice.....	11 @ 11
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@ 4.75
Squabs, prime white, 6@8 1/2 lbs. to dozen.....	@ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00

ICED.

Turkeys—Western, choice.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Western, fair to good.....	12 @ 13
Western, inferior.....	8 @ 11
Chickens—Western, average run.....	9 @ 10
Southern & Southwestern, average run.....	9 @ 10
Poor.....	6 @ 8
Fowls—Western, average run.....	9 @ 10
Southern & Southwestern, average best.....	9 @ 10
Poor.....	6 @ 8
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks.....	8 @ 8
Ducks, spring, Western, fair to good.....	8 @ 10
Geese, spring, Western, fair to good.....	8 @ 10

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens.....	11 @ 16
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 12 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	19 @ 20
Ducks, per lb.....	14 @ 15
Geese, per lb.....	12 @ 13

GAME.

Quail, prime, per doz.....	\$3.50 @ 4.00
Woodcock, per pair.....	\$1.00 @ 1.50
Grouse, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Partridge, per pair.....	2.25 @ 2.75
Snipe—English, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.75
Yellow-leg, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 3.50
Plover—Golden, per dozen.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Grass, per dozen.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Foreign, black.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Wild Ducks—Canvasback, per pair.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Redhead, per pair.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Blackhead, per pair.....	75 @ 1.00
Mallard, per pair.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Blue Wing Teal, per pair.....	.75 @ 1.10
Blue Wing Teal, per pair.....	.65 @ .85
Ruddy, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Widgeon, per pair.....	.25 @ .50
Common, per pair.....	.25 @ .40
Rabbits—Cotton tail, pair.....	10 @ 15
Jacks, per pair.....	40 @ 50

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 26.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.95 @ 3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.55
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12 @ 13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.50 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @ 11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.10 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.06
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40 @ 40 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.10 1/4 @ 1.20 1/4
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	3.15 1/2 @ 3.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S.P.....	.50 @ .45

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to the The National Provisioner from Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)
Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 5, 1906.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle first three days this week, 68,830, being about 2,000 more than the same period last week. The usual uncertainty in the market during show week developed on Monday. The receipts were 36,305, the buyers were slow to take hold, and there was a feeling of extreme weakness at the opening, but later in the day the market got under headway and good cattle sold at steady prices. Medium and half fat steers sold mostly 10c. lower. Tops \$7.25, with the great bulk of the good steers for the packers and shippers at \$5.50@6.25. The short fed warmed up cattle that have been attracted to market by the high prices on the better grades sold at a big discount. Country cattle feeders do not seem to realize the wide spread in prices between the thin warmed up cattle and the prime well fattened kind. There is a good feeding margin, and those who market their cattle in good condition are well satisfied. Tuesday's market was slow with receipts estimated at 8,000. Wednesday's market was somewhat uneven, our sales on the early market showed 10c. advance. Trains arrived in good season, and our offerings were over the scales before noon. Orders for fancy Christmas beefs are being held for the public auction of show cattle that will take place Thursday. Best cattle on the regular market to-day \$7.25 for one load averaging 1,495 lbs. Two loads averaged 1,548 lbs., went at \$7, and the proportion of sales at \$6.50 and upwards was comparatively small. The offerings were rather too large for the outlet to-day and the late market was weak. Best native steers, \$6.50@7.25; good fat, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., \$5.50@6.40; export, common to good, \$4.75@5.90; medium corn-fed steers, 1,150 to 1,350 lbs., \$4.65@5.25; plain grass and corn steers, \$4@4.60; prime yearlings, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$5.65@6.60; medium yearlings, 800 to 950 lbs., \$4.50@5.25; light flesh yearlings, \$4@4.50; stags, good to prime, corn-fed, \$4.50@5; stags, common to fair, \$3@4.25. In spite of the liberal receipts on Monday the butcher stock market held steady, and trading in this branch of the trade was fairly active, but toward the close Tuesday prices broke 10@15c.

HOGS.—With very moderate receipts of hogs Monday for this season, 33,289, an advance of 5@10c. was secured at the opening of the market. Liberal Eastern orders were here and our local dealers were free buyers at the advanced figures. Contrary to the usual action there was no weak feeling at any time. Market closed strong with late sales showing 10@15c. advance from closing prices last week. Tuesday's receipts, 20,970. The market ruled quite active at 5@10c. advance on Monday's average; top quotations, however, showed only 5c. improvement. A strong inquiry was noticed for good, thick fat hogs, average from 250 lbs. to 350 lbs., which sold from \$6.25@6.45, according to quality. A strong feeling prevailed at the wind-up of the day's trading and the small supply was closely bought. Wednesday, estimated receipts 30,000. A few sales were made very early, which were 5c. higher than Tuesday, but there was no reliable demand at any better than steady rates. Most of the packers held off until quite a late hour, which caused a weakness to appear in the market after the first round and made trading quite slow for a long time. Afterwards there was some reaction and a better feeling prevailed until toward the closing, when the buyers seemed to drop out of the trade entirely. Quite a few hogs came late, which could not be sold. We sold on the early market for John Keller, of Mendota, Ill., one carload 46 hogs, average 394 lbs., at \$6.45. This is the highest price paid for hogs of such weight in many days. Choice heavy shipping, 250 lbs. to 350 lbs., \$6.40@6.50;

light butchers, 180 lbs. to 230 lbs., \$6.35@6.45; choice light, 150 lbs. to 180 lbs., \$6.30@6.40; light mixed, 200 lbs. to 230 lbs., \$6.25@6.35; mixed packing, 240 lbs. to 280 lbs., \$6.30@6.40; heavy packing hogs, 300 lbs. to 400 lbs., \$6.15@6.30; rough packers in small lots, \$5.85@6.15; stags, \$5@5.50; boars, \$3.75@4.25; pigs, under 100 lbs., \$5.50@5.85; pigs, 100 lbs. to 130 lbs., \$5.85@6.20.

SHEEP.—Monday's receipts of sheep and lambs were above all expectations in reaching 35,000. Demands were fairly good for the best selections of sheep, lambs and yearlings, and market ruled steady to strong at closing prices of previous week. Tuesday's receipts 25,000, market strong on all the better grades, while the medium to common grades of killing stuff moved slowest. There was no material change in values. To-day (Wednesday) we put 22,000 on sale. The market ruled more active on all grades, and the good to choice sheep, yearlings and lambs sold at 10@15c. higher, and prospects look steady to strong, the balance of the week on all desirable grades. Our market to-day was about as follows: Good to select fat wethers, \$5.50@5.85; medium grades of fairly good killing wethers, \$5.35@5.65; plain wethers, \$4.85@5.25; feeders, \$5.05@5.15; choice light weight yearling wethers, \$6.25@6.50; medium grades light weights, \$5.75@6.25; strong weight yearling wethers, \$6@6.25; feeding yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; choice to prime native ewes, \$5.25@5.60; fair to medium grades, \$4.85@5.25; culls and commons, \$3@4; breeding ewes, \$4.25@5.50; feeding ewes, \$3.50@4.25; good to prime fat lambs, \$7.50@7.80; medium grades, \$7@7.50; feeders, \$6.40@6.65; bucks and stags, \$3.50@4.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Dec. 7.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 61,800; last week, 54,600; same week last year, 59,600. Good to choice beef steers scarce and firm; best cows steady; medium to common grades of killing cattle 5@15c. lower; full loads fancy steers up to \$6.75; small loads, \$7; short fed steers, \$4.25@5.50; Colorado grass steers, \$3.40@4.50; fed cows, \$3.50@4.25; Colorado grass cows, \$2.60@3.75; panhandle and New Mexico cows, \$2.30@3.25; full range on heifers, \$2.75@5.15; calves unchanged, top veals, \$6.50; heavy calves, \$3@4. Quarantine supply small; weak to 15c. lower. Stockers and feeders firm.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 56,600; last week, 45,300; same week last year, 70,100. Prices have advanced each day this week; steady to-day; total gain, 20@25c., covering all weights of hogs; pigs lower; colder weather has put snap into the market. Closing prices usually highest each day; top to-day, \$6.40; bulk, \$6.30@6.37. Increase in receipts this week largely medium and light weight hogs from the Southwest.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 23,400; last week, 22,800; same week last year, 23,700. Outside of Wednesday the market has ruled strong each day. Quality better this week, but nothing extra good is yet included. Demand urgent for best grades, both sheep and lambs. Best native lambs, \$7.50; top Westerns, \$7.44; good lambs, \$6.50@7.25; yearlings, \$5.75@6.50; wethers, \$5.20@5.75; ewes, \$4.50@5.35.

HIDES are weak; green salted, over 40 lbs., 11@12c.; under 40 lbs., 10@11c.; bulls and stags, 9@1c.; glue, 7c.; green sheep pelts, 60c.@\$1.75; hogs, 20@30c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	447	320	458
Armour	8,500	16,183	4,457
Cudahy	6,042	9,223	2,188
Fowler	1,562	1,073
Morris	6,950	8,388	3,738
Ruddy	983
Schwartzschild	4,937	9,900	3,282
Swift	8,729	12,149	5,698

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Dec. 4, 1906.

On account of the very favorable weather conditions the run of western range cattle has kept up longer than usual this year, and last week's receipts were fully 6,000 heavier than for the same week last year. The good weather also accounts for the fact that November receipts, 120,955 head, were the heaviest on record for the month of November. There has been very little change in the general market for some time past, and prices are, if anything, a shade higher all around than last week. Very few desirable beefs, either natives or rangers, are coming, but packers are taking everything offered at good strong prices. For a Thanksgiving week's market the trade was certainly unusually satisfactory. Business in stockers and feeders was also good both in volume and in prices. The output for November was about 48,700 head, the heaviest on record for the month.

There have been no new developments in the hog market. Receipts continue very moderate, but packers have been able to prevent prices from going any higher. Local values for some time past have been practically on a par with Chicago, and many Western Iowa hogs have been coming this way, and still the receipts for November, 117,395 head, were the smallest in over ten years. Weights are running lighter also, the November average being 248 pounds, or four pounds lighter than a year ago, indication that the new crop is beginning to move. Weight cuts little figure, and packers are now taking the heavy loads about as freely as the lights and at a very slight discount. To-day, with 8,700 hogs here, the market was about 5c. higher. Tops brought \$6.25, as against \$6.15 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.10@6.15, as against \$5.95@6.05 a week ago.

The sheep market has been only moderately supplied of late, and there has been little noteworthy change in prices one way or the other. Good stock, both mutton and feeder grades, commands a ready sale at strong prices, while common and half-fat stuff is neglected and slow sale. Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7.00@7.40; fair to good lambs, \$6.75@7.00; good to choice yearlings, \$5.75@6.00; fair to good yearlings, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice wethers, \$5.25@5.70; fair to good wethers, \$5.00@5.25; good to choice ewes, \$5.00@5.25; fair to good ewes, \$4.65@5.00. Quotations on feeders: Good to choice lambs, \$6.60@6.40; medium lambs, \$5.50@6.00; light lambs, \$4.25@5.25; yearlings, \$5.15@5.50; wethers, \$4.75@5.20; ewes, \$3.50@4.50; breeding ewes, \$4.50@5.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 4, 1906.

A better class of steers than were here on Wednesday at once gave a better tone to the market. Prices were no higher on any class of fat steers, but buyers were out in good season and moved around freely, taking steers readily at steady values. Fairly good classes of medium to strong weight steers sold at \$5.75@6.00, and light to medium dressed beef steers of fair quality went at \$5.00@5.50, but with a good many short-fed medium weights selling around \$4.75@5.00. Common light killers sold at \$4.00@4.60, and were steady with the exception that a fleshy kind of steers selling around \$4.00 and carrying feeder merit sold a little stronger. The market for butcher stock was quite liberally supplied, and prices were rather easier on a basis of 10 cents lower than late last

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN
57-240 La Salle St., Chicago
Analytical and Consulting Chemist
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SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

week. Feeding cattle of good quality and medium weights were strong and higher, but other styles of stockers and feeders were no more than steady.

In the hog trade it is looking more and more every day as though the packers would have to come off their bear attitude and concede stronger prices for hogs. This week has been set apart by the bear element, when receipts will certainly show an increase. Instead of that the reverse has been true, and while the local point shows a small increase, there is quite a sharp decrease in the total at five markets. Prices have been working up at this point until they are 25c. higher than a week ago and are the highest on the river, which perhaps accounts for receipts showing a small increase. Quality of hogs is quite good, and weight is increasing, which is the only factor that can be construed as favoring possible increases in receipts in the near future. Hogs sold here to-day largely at \$6.22½ to \$6.30, with \$6.32½ the top.

Sheep receipts are continuing light at this point, and, in fact, are not heavy at any of the markets. There is a good demand for well-finished mutton stock both in sheep and lambs, and these kinds are showing a little strength, while packers are continuing to show disfavor to short-fed, half-fat stuff. Good fat lambs are selling at \$7.40, yearlings around \$6.00 to \$6.10 for fair to good quality, and wethers about \$5.50 to \$5.75.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO DECEMBER 3, 1906.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,529	1	1,014	11,269	12,221
Sixtieth street ..	1,045	35	2,053	10,688	—
Fortlieh street ..	—	—	—	—	21,367
Lehigh Valley ..	—	—	—	—	—
Webbawken	876	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	65	88	37	3,900
Totals	10,350	101	3,155	21,994	37,488
Totals last week ..	13,041	104	4,869	31,763	42,331

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., So. Boric...	450	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., So. Mesaba...	350	—	1,600
S. & S., So. Philadelphia.....	—	—	1,250
Schwarzschild & S., So. Colorado...	86	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Boric...	480	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Mesaba...	350	—	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Boric.....	—	—	3,900
Armour & Co., So. Philadelphia...	—	—	2,500
Total exports	1,746	—	9,250
Total exports last week.....	2,521	20	15,800

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO DECEMBER 3, 1906

Exports from:	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	1,746	1,046	9,250
Boston	2,842	1,046	10,150
Baltimore	785	1,000	—
Philadelphia	310	—	1,200
Newport News	879	—	—
Montreal	3,166	—	—
Exports to:			
London	3,664	—	9,050
Liverpool	4,254	2,046	11,550
Glasgow	1,724	—	—
Hull	86	—	—
Totals to all ports	9,728	2,046	20,600
Totals to all ports last week.....	12,904	2,331	23,530

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 1:

CATTLE.

Chicago	50,399
Omaha	11,612
Kansas City	20,189
St. Joseph	11,776
Cudahy	435
Sioux City	1,386
Wichita	229
South St. Paul	5,598
New York and Jersey City	8,705
Fort Worth	17,215
Detroit	1,237

HOGS.

Chicago	109,723
Omaha	29,350
Kansas City	54,958
St. Joseph	23,451
Cudahy	11,048
Sioux City	17,207
Ottumwa	14,691
Cedar Rapids	10,653

Wichita	5,756
Bloomington	2,249
South St. Paul	20,179
Indianapolis	19,214
New York and Jersey City	37,488
Fort Worth	7,620
Detroit	7,940

SHEEP.

Chicago	70,331
Omaha	6,477
Kansas City	10,000
St. Joseph	7,420
Cudahy	346
Sioux City	1,587
South St. Paul	2,259
New York and Jersey City	21,994
Fort Worth	832
Detroit	2,852

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.10, nominal; city steam, \$9, nominal; refined Continent, tcs., \$9.50; do., South America, tcs., \$10.50; kegs, \$11.50. Compound, 88.12½.

HOG MARKETS, DEC. 7.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 28,000; steady to 5c. higher; \$5.95 to \$6.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 11,000; steady; \$6.25 to \$6.40.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; \$6.05 to \$6.30.

ST. LOUIS.—Strong; \$6 to \$6.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 15,000; steady; \$6.05 to \$6.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; active; \$6.65 to \$6.80.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 50 cars; steady; \$6.50 to \$6.55.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Dec. 7.—Beef, extra India mess, tierces, 73s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 83s. 9d.; shoulders, 42s.; hams, short clear, 58s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s. 6d.; short ribs, 56s. 6d.; long clear, 28 to 34 lbs., 53s.; do., 35 to 40 lbs., 52s. 6d.; backs, 47s.; bellies, 59s. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 49s. Rosin, common, 10s. 4½d. Cheese, white, 60s. 6d.; do., colored, 62s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 45½ marks; prime Western lard, tcs., spot, 45s. 6d.; do., American refined, 28-lb. pails, 45s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 9d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 23s. 9d. Refined petroleum (London), 67-16d. Linseed (London), La Plata, December and January, 41s.; Calcutta, 43s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 21s. 10½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

This has been so far a rather quiet week in the oleo business with Europe, largely as a result of the fact that the churners in Europe expect to be able to buy oleo oil cheaper by keeping out of the market, but the stocks with all the packers all over this country are so light that they are very indifferent sellers and can afford to look on until the demand sets in, which they know will be of very great magnitude. The production of oleo oil is smaller than usual, because good cattle is scarce, the stocks hence are light and a good, active demand is looked for.

Neutral lard is somewhat lower in price and will be wanted in large quantities, and the situation of cotton oil is very critical, seeing that the crop of this year will not make much of good qualities, and since the stocks are exhausted everywhere a big business will be done in choice butter oils when Europe feels its requirements.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 5.—The market for ammoniates has quieted down considerably. While the producers are bullish enough, and while there are undoubtedly many Southern consumers needing additional supplies, the demand from that section has been greatly curtailed, and from present indications it is

a question whether these curtailments will be made up by later purchases.

Eastern buyers, as a rule, are fairly well supplied, and for the present at least the market seems to be holding up because of the strength developed previous to this writing, and for that reason the prices given below can be said for the most part to be normal. We quote:

Ground tankage, 12 and 12, \$2.65 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.65 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.75 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Nitrate of Soda: Spot, \$2.52½ per 100 lbs.; January-July, inclusive 1907, \$2.50 per 100 lbs.; April-December, inclusive 1907, \$2.45 per 100 lbs.; July-December, inclusive 1907, \$2.42½ per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Ammonia—Cables to-day quote December to May, both inclusive, at \$3.10 to \$3.12½ per 100 lbs. c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 6.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis for 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; tale at 1½c. to 1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour at \$8 to \$9 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.40 per 100 lbs.; 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4c. to 5c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88 to 92 per cent., at 6c. per lb.; palm oil in casks, 6½c. per lb., and in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 64c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 65c. to 70c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 45c. per gal.; corn oil, \$5.20 per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hogs were again 5c. higher at the packing points, on moderate receipts. The products markets opened somewhat easier, as a reaction from the day before, but soon firmed up.

Cottonseed Oil.

The sudden change to firmness in yesterday's (Thursday) late market from weakness was due not only to the advance in lard, but from the continued guessing as to the ginners' reports and some estimates of the cotton crop, notably that of Price's estimate of about 11,750,000 bales. The report of the bureau South of the probable ginning to December 1 as a little less than 10,000,000 bales had some influence. But we think that all of these figures are in the dark, as naturally in some degree they would be, but more particularly as an added feature this season that not only is the acreage planted to cotton this year probably not fully known, but, as well, that the ginners' reports are not naturally likely to be, as a whole, strictly accurate.

The exact size of the cotton crop may not be definitely known until the movement forward of it is completed next September; but we estimate it to be in the neighborhood of 12,500,000 bales, whatever the government reports may show on Monday concerning it; moreover, that the size of the cotton crop will be reflected in the oil production at an early period.

To-day's cotton oil market early was weaker and nominal, pending the government cotton crop and ginning reports of Monday. Early prices: December, 38 to 38½c.; January, 36½ to 37c.; March, 36 to 36½c.; May, 36 to 36½c. Sales 100 January at 36½c.

Tallow.

Quiet and unchanged.

Retail Section

DANBURY BUTCHERS ELECT.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Danbury, Conn., of which the veteran Ira W. Stillman was the founder, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Frederick A. Hall; first vice-president, M. J. Barrett; second vice-president, Robert A. Lake; secretary, Joseph C. Merritt; treasurer, James H. Shalvoy; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Knowlton; trustees, Richard Meany, M. L. Brasted and Ernest A. Breton.

WOULD CORRAL THE MEAT TRADE.

A local slaughtering concern at Gulfport, Miss., has made an offer to the city council to erect a fine market building for a central meat market, which it will give to the city at the end of twenty years, along with the grounds, provided the city will compel all butchers to rent stalls in the market from this company. This scheme would make the company the landlord of all the butchers, and put it in a position to control their trade. The offer has not yet been accepted.

SUNDAY MEAT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A bill will be introduced in the Massachusetts legislature at its session next month by a Fall River member to permit the sale of meat on Sunday by any one who is not a believer in the Christian Sabbath. It is said the measure will be put in at the request of orthodox Hebrew constituents of the Fall River member, who want to open on Sunday morning. The bill will be vigorously opposed by butchers who believe in Sunday rest and by the Sunday observance societies, on the ground that it opens the way for a general Sunday meat trade, regardless of religious beliefs.

SETTLED KOSHER MEAT DISPUTE.

The kosher meat war which has convulsed Hebrew meat circles in Paterson, N. J., was settled last week by the governing body of the orthodox Jewish church in the United States, and peace now reigns. The trouble

started over a certain rabbi to whom objection was made. The settlement involves the closing of two shops which an opposing congregation started, the making up of a \$1,000 purse for the objectionable rabbi, who is to leave the city, and the appointing of three new schochets, or kosher slaughterers, in place of those now employed.

RETAIL MEAT WAR IN CLEVELAND.

Competition between retail butchers in Cleveland, O., and a wholesale concern which operates a number of retail shops, has resulted in a price-cutting war in that city which brought porterhouse steak down to 8 cents a pound last week and lamb chops at even less in some shops. The trouble started over a failure of retailers in a certain section to agree on prices, and while they were disputing the wholesale concern got into the fight in an attempt to capture the trade of the neighborhood. There is no money in such tactics for either wholesaler or retailer, and the war was not of long duration.

RETAILERS TO EXCLUDE PACKERS.

The Portland, Oregon, Meat Dealers' Association has decided to amend its by-laws so as to exclude wholesalers and packers from membership. This action is taken owing to charges made by butchers outside the association that it was a "meat trust." The association is now a year old, and a number of decided benefits have been realized from its organization, both to the trade and the patrons of the Portland retail shops. When the retailers first organized, the wholesalers now in the association were also engaged in the retail business and had common interests with the smaller dealers. Since the butchers have been organized, however, the wholesalers have quit retailing in return for concessions from the retailers.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. M. Davis has erected a new meat market at Altoona, Pa.

T. F. Elliot will open a new meat market at Lestershire, N. Y.

J. M. Hughes has opened a new butcher shop at Ashland, Ore.

Frank Ward has re-opened his meat market at Marquette, Mich.

C. Lee has established himself in the meat business at Oakley, Idaho.

Robert Remble has opened a new meat market at Springdale, Wash.

Sayre & Newton will open a new meat market at Grafton, W. Va.

Maxfield & Kinder have opened a new butcher shop at Seattle, Wash.

Gilger & Company will open a new meat market at Deer Park, Wash.

A. E. Vaughn has sold his butcher shop at Buckner, Mo., to J. W. Phillips.

Overstake & Whistler have engaged in the meat business at Lebanon, Neb.

Snyder & Horton have engaged in the meat business at Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

E. Wade has purchased the meat business of Adam & Stanley at Oak, Neb.

The meat market of J. Shapiro at Everett, Wash., has been damaged by fire.

Hulen Bros. have sold their meat business at Centralia, Mo., to Gus Sanders.

A. Campbell will open a new meat and grocery store at Port Huron, Mich.

C. J. Scott has sold his meat market at Princeton, Mo., to Kauffman & Co.

John Lortie has purchased the meat business of I. Brubaker at Topeka, Kan.

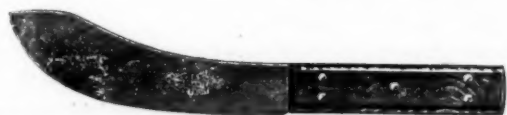
Laren Rounds has sold his meat market at Howe, Neb., to G. W. Cummings.

Wm. Gunthier is building an addition to his meat market at Provemont, Mich.

I. Williams has purchased the meat market of H. G. Sense at Lafayette, Ind.

John Symmon has sold his butcher shop at Fort Scott, Kan., to Earl Widam.

Talks by the Manager-No. 29



other knife manufacturers use, but found it wouldn't do.

For S & S KNIVES we wanted something better, so our experts worked out a special formula steel.

Every knife is tempered in oil, by our special process, so that I can guarantee you a knife that has no hard spots or soft spots. You can keep it on the metal instead of on the steel.

(Signed) THE MANAGER,

NATIONAL CUTLERY CO.,

Detroit, U. S. A.

Here's a picture of our No. 1 skinning knife. Comes with nicely finished beech handles, and you can see for yourself that the shape and style are strictly up-to-date. But the blade—that's the real part of the knife. It's made like all S & S KNIVES from our special formula steel. We tried ordinary crucible steel, shear and double shear steel, such as

A. L. Duttweiler will open a new meat market at Findlay, O.

L. J. Earley has sold his meat market at Beloit, O., to James Blackburn.

Joe Morris has purchased the meat market of Wm. Garvey at Davenport, N. Y.

The butcher shop of Morris Detch at Philadelphia, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of A. L. Morris at Fond du Lac, Wis., has been damaged by fire.

A new meat market has been opened at Pullman, Wash., by Koppel and Krenz.

F. R. Dean has purchased the meat market of Hanson & Larson at Somers, Ia.

O. A. Moody has purchased the meat business of Lee & Foster at Mankato, Kan.

The butcher shop of W. J. Henne, Chicago, Ill., was damaged by fire on November 28.

J. H. Slouecker has sold his butcher shop at Staplehurst, Neb., to Herman Kuhlman.

J. H. Brown has succeeded to the meat market of Brown & King at Oskaloosa, Kan.

R. E. Killen has succeeded to the meat business of Killen Brothers at Fillmore, Mo.

John Garrecht has sold his meat business at Boise City, Ida., to the Hyde Park Merc. Co.

Gus Lewis has succeeded to the meat business of Lewis & Coats at So. McAlester, I. T.

D. V. Baty has sold his meat market at Lestershire, N. Y., to Chauncey and Dunham.

The provision store of E. P. Ham, New York City, N. Y., was damaged by fire recently.

C. H. Tipton has been succeeded in the meat business at Laredo, Mo., by Tipton & Wood.

Piersall & Kirkpatrick have recently engaged in the meat business at Ainsworth, Neb.

H. H. Roberson has succeeded to the meat business of Hensley & Roberson at Columbus, Kan.

Panknine & Fleming have been succeeded in the meat business at Weir, Kan., by Panknine Bros.

Panknin Brothers have succeeded to the meat business of Panknin & Fleming at Weir, Kan.

The meat market of P. Burns & Co. at Strathcona, Can., was damaged by fire on December 3.

Miller & McClure have been succeeded in the meat business at Eureka, Colo., by Elbert Miller.

J. O. Lauderdale has purchased an interest in the meat business of A. G. Walker at Cassville, Mo.

C. C. Pritchard has sold his meat market at Oklahoma City, Okla., to the Bazaar Mercantile Company.

W. A. Gildersleeve has been succeeded in the meat business at Washtucna, Wash., by Miggs & Gildersleeve.

Want a good man for the shop? Try an inch on page 48.

TO RENT

Killing space and sales room in the abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, 39th street and 11th avenue.

A THANKSGIVING DISASTER.

The collapse of the poultry market in New York on the eve of Thanksgiving Day not only brought sorrow to the poultry trade, and to the butcher who had bought his turkeys and fowls at the comparatively high prices of the early part of the week, but it also caused gloom among the meat men, wholesale as well as retail. The beef market was bad enough for a Thanksgiving week, but the poultry slump made it worse. With turkeys going begging, nobody wanted meat, and good beef was a drug on the market. Instead of recovering as usual the week following Thanksgiving, the market has remained stagnant, and conditions are as bad as they have been in years.

The poultry collapse was more or less unexpected by most of the trade. A good market for turkeys was looked for, and with moderate prices and general prosperity a clean-up was expected. But railroad delays, soft weather and other conditions contributed to flood the market at the eleventh hour, and with much of the stuff arriving in poor shape it was impossible to unload. As a result, turkeys were going at any price at the end of last week, and there was a rush for the freezers. Instead of a let-up in arrivals, supplies came in this week about 10,000 packages heavier than a year ago, and the market remained in a glutted condition, with almost no demand and no relief in sight. The best lots of turkeys were offered at 13 and 13½ cents this week, against 18 to 22 cents a week ago.

Not everyone in the trade was caught in the slump, however, as is indicated in the comments made this week by J. L. Van Neste, the poultry expert of the Conron Bros. Co.

"The band has stopped playing for awhile," said Mr. Van Neste to The National Provisioner, "so that the killed and wounded may be picked up and looked after. Some of them will surely get busy again for the Christmas holidays, but with different ideas as to values. Expert opinion regarding the Thanksgiving supply did not prove correct; neither did their ideas of prices. There is no disputing the fact that the supply of turkeys is much larger this year than last. New elements and new territory have been developed, consequently a much lower range of values must be expected.

"However, our company has no kick coming. Our distributing outlet being so large

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our floors were kept clear every night, so that the daily drop in price did not affect us in any way. We were 'bears' from the beginning, and it affected us so that on the Saturday following Thanksgiving the employees of Conron Bros. Company felt so elated that they resurrected an old bear from one corner of their freezer and had it served in a most palatable manner at a nearby restaurant. May we be blessed with as good judgment in sizing up the situation for the Christmas market."

A SAWDUST ARTIST.

At the Gansevoort street cooler of the Empire City Beef Company there is a "Man with a Hoe" who certainly is an artist. With this homely tool he every morning converts the sawdust on the floor into exceedingly attractive pictures and designs. Flowers, scrolls, geometrical figures, etc., are all produced in the sawdust, and so well that it seems a pity that they are destroyed as soon as business commences.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.



C. WALTER.

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GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending December 1 averaged 7.03 cents per pound.

Manager C. J. Higgins, of Morris & Company's New York district, spent Thanksgiving Day at his old home at Providence, R. I., near where the Roosevelt turkeys come from.

The annual ball of the East Side Branch, Master Butchers of America, which is always one of the star social events of the winter, takes place at Terrace Garden on the night of February 25.

Bernard Schuler, proprietor of one of the largest markets at Amityville, L. I., was reported missing last week, and his wife and creditors were said to be anxious to learn his whereabouts.

Vice-President Mayer Meyer, of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, represented that company at the International Show at Chicago this week, looking for the cream of the fat cattle.

Vice-President Frederick Joseph, of the S. & S. Company, was one of the prominent attendants at the International Stock Show at Chicago this week. He was looking for a lot of the choicest cattle for his New York customers.

Eastern branch house managers of the S. & S. Company are making pilgrimages these days to the Chicago and Kansas City plants of the company, to get posted on the wonderful growth of the S. & S. business in general.

E. C. Howes, manager of Swift & Company's Westchester market; S. J. Roberts, manager at Morristown, and H. G. Black, manager at Plainfield, N. J., went to Chicago this week to take a look at headquarters and see the stock show.

M. Kroll's Sons Co. has been incorporated in New York, with a capital stock of \$20,000, to manufacture meat products and deal in meats, fish, etc. The incorporators are B. Kroll, Brooklyn, and P. M. Abrahams and B. M. Kolstad, New York.

THE KOSHER MEAT "STRIKE."

A spectacle illustrative of the effect on the ignorant public of agitation by "yellow" newspapers and political demagogues is being witnessed in New York at this time. The Hebrew women of the East Side have instituted what they call a "meat strike" against the kosher butchers because some of the latter have raised the price of kosher beef two cents a pound. The strike is a more or less friendly affair, however. The women profess no personal animosity against the butchers.

As is usual in any case where the price of meat is in question, the "beef trust" is blamed. Just what they mean by the "beef trust" they do not exactly know. But, anyway, both butchers and customers agree that the "beef trust" is responsible. So the women propose to buy no more meat until the "beef trust" allows the butchers to reduce the price. Some of the latter talk about closing up their shops until prices are lower. It is not likely, however, that many shops will close, or that more than a small proportion of their customers will stop buying kosher meat. The agitation serves to "let off steam," and the mythical "beef trust" in kosher meat is a convenient butt of abuse.

The facts seem to be these: Kosher chucks are wholesaling around 10 to 10½ cents, the high market being due to the scarcity in the cattle supply, the heavy demand at this season for kosher beef, and the stagnant market for hinds and ribs. The deadly dullness of the so-called Christian beef market makes it impossible for slaughterers to dispose of that part of the carcass which is not kosher, except at a considerable loss. The spectacle of the choicer hind-quarters and ribs selling for less money than fore-quarters is an unusual one, but the inexorable law of supply and demand is entirely responsible for it.

The call from the kosher trade at this season for chucks is especially heavy, while the general beef trade is very dull. The result is that the fore-quarters of a beef steer are in great demand and scarce, while the rest of the carcass—the most expensive and ordinarily the most profitable part of the animal to the slaughterer—goes begging. The kosher method of killing causes a greater loss in dressed weight, also, which naturally increases the cost.

"The kosher retailer finds it necessary to raise prices two cents a pound to his customers because his chucks cost him more," said a slaughterer this week, "and yet he

does not grant us the same right under the same conditions. He talks about having to give away his fat and bones. We have to practically give away our hinds and ribs. I notice that there wasn't any howling about 'beef trust' five or six weeks ago, when kosher chucks were selling around 5½ cents. And I notice the retailer didn't reduce his prices to his customers then, either. He might explain that to his women customers, too, when he is telling them about the awful 'beef trust,' which is holding him up!"

The trade naturally expects a revival in the general beef market with the approach of the holidays and steady cold weather. Should the market improve, the balance between hinds and ribs and kosher fore-quarters would naturally become more natural. But so long as kosher chucks are in such heavy demand, while the rest of the carcass goes begging, it must be expected that kosher meat will be high.

The East Side kosher butchers and their women customers have been having a lively time, and furnishing the sensational newspapers with no end of material for headlines. Starting with the Thanksgiving Day demonstration, they have been holding meetings every few days since. The kosher retailers' association, which comprises some 200 of the 4,000 kosher butchers in New York, passed resolutions denouncing the "beef trust" and introduced a farcical note in the proceedings by appealing to President Roosevelt to help them out. Up to date, Mr. Roosevelt has failed to appoint a commissioner to bring the "beef trust" to terms. The women have held meetings, appointed committees and resolved to boycott all kosher butchers until prices come down. Neither the butcher insurgents nor the women boycotters have succeeded in interesting the Hebrew population as a whole, but they are having a mighty tempest in their own particular tea-pot.

SUNDAY KILLING QUESTION ARGUED.

A committee representing the abattoir interests of New York which supply the immense kosher trade of the city will go to Washington next week to confer with Secretary Wilson concerning the question of Sunday slaughtering in their plants. The Secretary has threatened to stop Sunday killing by refusing government inspection on that day, and has asked the slaughterers to present their arguments in favor of a continuance of the practice.

As a result of a conference between the abattoir interests and the rabbis of the various New York synagogues, a representative committee has been selected and will go to Washington on Wednesday. The chairman is W. H. Noyes, general eastern manager for Swift & Company, and the other members are Superintendent L. Kirscheimer of the S. & S. Company, President Arthur Bloch of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, Secretary L. A. London of the United Dressed Beef Co., President M. Sanders of the New York Veal & Mutton Co., and J. J. Harrington of J. J. Harrington & Co., the big small-stock slaughterers. The 500,000 orthodox Hebrews of New York City will be represented on the committee by the distinguished Hebrew divine, Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, and Rabbi Kline, who is an authority on the kosher matter and very close to the masses who demand kosher meat.

The committee's argument, which has already been rehearsed in these columns, will be that the refusal to permit Sunday killing will deprive half a million orthodox Jews of their Monday meat supply, and be a serious interference with their religious rights. It is understood that the other side of the question will be supported by the government inspectors of the New York district, who have been asked to report as to the actual necessity of Sunday slaughtering. Dr. Waller's men are said to object to being compelled to work on Sunday, and it is said they will show that Sunday killing is not necessary. The question will develop a moral and religious phase that will make it a difficult matter for the Department of Agriculture to adjust to the satisfaction of everybody.

KILLING CATTLE BY CANDLELIGHT.

The abattoir district around First avenue and 45th street went back to the lighting methods of the olden times for about twelve hours during the middle of the week, and there was great excitement in the neighborhood as a result. The plants of the S. & S. Company, Swift & Company and the United Dressed Beef Company, as well as several smaller concerns in the neighborhood, were operated by candlelight from 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon until long after midnight. There was no end of confusion, but the employees managed to get a lot of fun out of it. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the little groceryman across the street from these plants held a special Thanksgiving service afterward, for the stock of candles he had on his shelves ever since he began business was cleaned out at famine prices.

The bursting of a water main somewhere about 46th street was the cause of the trouble. It affected a good part of the district and put the electric light plants out of business for twelve hours until the leak was repaired. Some of the coolers in the big plants resembled deep mine tunnels on a busy day, with candles glimmering everywhere.

GOT ALL THEY COULD.

Irving Blumenthal and Morris Solinger, of the United Dressed Beef Company, went to Chicago this week to take in the International Stock Show. For the past two years the U. D. B. Company has "landed" the

grand champion bullock of the exposition, and cut him up for their New York trade. This year the grand champion was a calf, and besides had been bought before he became a prize winner by the Iowa Agricultural College to train for next year's contest. But it is said Irving and Morris almost shed tears when they found they would not be able to "go after" the champion in the auction ring. They consoled themselves with picking up a number of the best ear-lot bunches of prize steers and yearlings, and the U. D. B. promises to have its usual dazzling cooler display of Christmas beef.

THE OLD LADY WAS WISE.

Lincoln once said: "You cannot fool all of the people all of the time." A well known Brooklyn butcher, the proprietor of several attractive markets, is now of the opinion that the great President might have added that you cannot fool some of the people at any time. And this is why. Last Tuesday he had just opened a box of frozen turkeys and had placed them on the block when a gentle-faced elderly lady came in and inquired the price of turkeys. The prices were 20 and 24 cents per pound, and she elected to look at the cheaper birds.

The proprietor, somewhat reluctantly, picked up a frozen gobbler and began to expatiate on its appearance, tenderness and cheapness. The old lady smiled and said: "But it's frozen, and I want a fresh killed one." "You are mistaken, madam," replied the storekeeper, "these turkeys are fresh-killed and came in last night. I put them in my ice-box and of course they became a little hard. But by to-morrow they will be just the same as they were before they went into the box."

"What a splendid ice-box you must have," said the nice old lady. "My husband kept a market for twenty-five years and I never knew him to have a box in which a turkey would freeze solid in twelve hours. Have you a refrigerating machine?"

She got a fresh-killed bird.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending December 1, 1906, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 27,149 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,890 lbs.; The Bronx, 30 lbs.; Queens, 2,905 lbs.; total, 33,974 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 5,510 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 16,234 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,394 lbs.; The Bronx, 38 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 18,671 lbs.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Amodes, P., 399½ E. 106th; J. Levy. Bajocahi, R., 63 Macdougall; M. Hesi. Eder, J., 72 E. 7th; H. Brand. Haben, J., 429 W. 53d; J. Levy. Kaufman, M., 324½ E. 8th; United D. B. Co.

Steinberg & Adler, 91 Henry; United D. B. Company. Schweizer, H., 875 E. 141st; A. Muller. Wilner, M., 122 Ave C; R. Sommer. Knopf, A., 23 Willett; H. Schnidler.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Eder, J., 72 E. 7th; J. Rosenstock.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Geiser, Casper W., 120 Railroad Av.; J. Levy. Jakofsky, Harris, 426 Bushwick Av.; J. Levy. Vandernoot, I. N., 336 Covert; M. V. Staib & Co. Wolk, Elias, 112 McKibben; S. Bernstein.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Goldberg, I., 255 E. 10th; G. Levy. Kranhaus Bros., 1744 Washington Ave.; N. Hataff. Kahlmann, C., 132 Broome; H. Cechott. McLain, M. J., 2035 7th Ave.; L. T. McLain. Manganaro, F., 157 Thompson; G. Manganaro. Pepkowitz, B., 410-414 E. 51st; Whittman Bros. Weisenberg, M., 1 Lispenard; L. Sigal. Brantstetter, H., 38 Maiden lane; M. Zimmerman & Co. Jacobs, M., 82 Forsyth; Levin Bros. Liphitz, S., 1113 2d Ave.; I. Friend. Levin, M., 647 3d Ave.; H. Schlosser. Shapiro, S., 208 Allen; J. Halgren. Schreiber, Y., 320 Broome; J. Halgren.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Metzger, J., Lexington Ave.; Tacoma Grocery Store Co. Lehner, A., 397-399 E. 8th; Klein & Rosenberg. Segal, L., 1 Lispenard; Weisenberg. Weiss, M., 2266 2d Ave.; L. Bogustav.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Capocéfalo, Carmine, 118 Withers; Guiseppe Capocéfalo. Tiedemann, Diedrich, 2204a Fulton; Louis Meyer. Morrissey, Joseph F., 4522 3d Ave.; Charles Boock.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Kopp, Mary, 675 2d Ave.; Mary Hennessey. Leonard, F. J., Willoughby; T. P. Brenock. Spadavecchia, Louis, Bay, 17th and Bath Ave.; Maria L. Spadavecchia.

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